The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,796.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.....
} Exclusive of Wines.

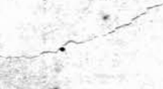
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 20th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.) Captain C. Fraser, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, and London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 18th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and examined previous shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

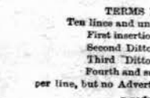
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hamgpert Row, Bombay,
12th November 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



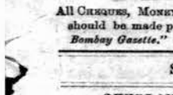
THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. G. Pearce, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 24th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M. Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no bookings will be allowed on any check system, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay,
10th November 1870.

STEAM TO SYDNEY.



THE S. S. RANGOON, (1776 tons and 400 H.P.), E. J. Baker, Commander, will be despatched to Sydney, on TUESDAY the 22nd instant, calling at Point de Galle, King George's Sound, and Melbourne. For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 9th November 1870.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM TO TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

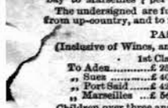
THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS Steamer ORESTE will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 15th December. This Steamer has good accommodation for 60 Cabin Passengers. Rate £40. For Freight or Passage apply to

C. LUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR, DE FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden.....	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 9
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 25 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

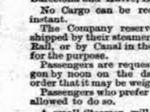
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.



THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Crocco, 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th December next.

FOR GENOA,
Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd-Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden.....	£22	£15	£4
Suez.....	36	22	8
Port Said.....	38	24	9
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn.....	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	36	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half, the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SURAT, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE Screw Steamer LADY NYASSA, Commander M. Xavier, plys regularly between the above Ports. Superior accommodation for first-class. Full particulars can be obtained from the Agent at Surat, Bhownuggur, and Gogo.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI..	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME.....Rs. 123 Rs. 89-8
„ VENICE ...	„ 123	„ 88	„ PARIS..... „ 206 „ 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
3 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
3 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plate, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany grand Square Piano by Broadwood and Sons, Carriages, Horses, &c., at No. 40, Middle Colaba.

To-morrow FRIDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Hous hold Furniture, Piano Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Moore, proceeding to Europe, the same comprises:—Oak-stair cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner and Breakfast Services, best Plateware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Soup Tureen, Cruet Frames, Ice Pitcher, Table Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, such as sets of Camp Tables in 2, 3 and 4 pieces, Sideboard, Screens, Dining-room Chairs, Centre and Pier Tables, Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Couches, a handsome Pier Glass in gilt frame, Hatstand, Carpets, a first-rate Musical Box playing 8 Tunes, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Broadwood and Sons, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Iron Cot, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c.

At 2 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of by private Contract).

One handsome English-built four-wheeled Open-carriage by Oaken and Co. with a pair of handsome Grey Arab Carriage Horses and set of English plated mounted Harness.

A strong serviceable Hansom with Bay Horse and Harness.

Lady's and Gentleman's Saddles, Child's Perambulator, &c.

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Mazgaon Iron Works and Fittings for a first-class English-made Stable with 6 Loose Boxes and 6 Stalls, enamelled Iron-Manger and Troughs, Iron Stall Gates, Halter Guards, &c., complete in every respect.

One 14 H. P. Engine and Boiler of first-class make and finish.

A large quantity of old Building Materials, old Pickaxes, and Stoves of various kinds.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and HANDSOME ENGLISH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD and RICHLY OPEN CARVED BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Elkington's Plateware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Handsome Pier Glasses in gilt frames, best Argand Chandeliers, &c., (and if not previously disposed of by private contract) Handsome Carriages, and Horses, at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 23rd, and THURSDAY the 24th November, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of William Aird, Esq., proceeded to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, an Upper Roomed AIRY BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, lately occupied by R. H. Snowell, Esq.—For Rent apply to

POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co., 24 Apollo Street.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—Members engaged to PLAY in the MATCH TO-DAY are requested to be on the Ground at 10 o'clock.

BERAR COTTON GINNING & PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of FIFTY per SHARE, for the year ending 30th June 1870, WILL BE PAID on and after the 1st day of DECEMBER (to the Registered Shareholders on the 15th November) at the Office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 23 Apollo Street, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M. Share Certificates are required to be produced on payment.

TAPIDASS VURDADASS,
Secretary & Treasurer, Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

I M P O R T A N T !

CLEARANCE SALE of MILLINERY FOR APPROACHING CHRISTMAS WEAR.

Messrs. DOSSAJEE ESMAILJEE & Co., No. 29 Medow Street, wishing to close their business in the Fort, offer best of opportunities to the Public in a CLEARANCE SALE at 25 per cent. discount for all the Goods now in their Shop, such as Silks, Bonnets, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Cashmere, &c., &c.

A call on Messrs. D. E. & Co. will prove worthy of the trouble. Messrs. D. E. & Co. earnestly beg that their Claims on Constituents may be paid in before 31st December 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November 1870, for the CONSTRUCTION of the WAGHOOR VIADUCT and Additional Works in connection therewith. Drawings, Specification, Form of Tender, &c., can be seen on application at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 16th November 1870.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatuency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
Silk, Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen
(Wholesail and Retail),
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD
(Corner of Cheapside) London,
Established 1843.

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture	Cutlery Carriages
Musical Instruments	Saddlery & Harness
Ironmongery	Boots and Shoes
Fire-arms	Wines
Agricultural Implements	Ales Beers
Preserved Provisions	Stationery Books Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price List can be had of Messrs. Wearley & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 550 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 11th and 25th November, and 9th and 23rd December.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 2nd, 16th and 30th November, and 14th and 28th December.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 9th and 23rd November, and 7th and 21st December.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 9th November and 27th December.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 25th November and 23rd December.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 8th and 22nd November, and 6th and 20th December.

For KURRACHEE, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th November, and 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th December.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 14th and 28th November, and 12th and 26th December.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Cocconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 5th November and 3rd December.

Managing Agents .....Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents at Bombay.....Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
„ Madras .....Messrs. BINNY & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 ,Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a large range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, within Steam Shops, where other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,
(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)
AT THE
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most comfortable and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, added to the GREAT EASTERN Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied (en) two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

NOTICES.

NEWSPAPERS.

NOTICE to SUBSCRIBERS.

IN consequence of the CLOSING of the MARSEILLES ROUTE, Messrs. THACKER, VINING, and Co. have received an intimation from their London Agents that until the termination of existing Subscriptions, they will forward the more important Papers via BRINDISI. These include:

HOME NEWS.	THE MAIL.
OVERLAND MAIL.	TIMES.
PALL MALL BUDGET.	DAILY NEWS.
PALL MALL GAZETTE.	STANDARD.
DAILY TELEGRAPH.	

All others will be sent via SOUTHAMPTON. Subscribers to other Papers than those mentioned above will thus have received none by to-day's Mail.

12th November 1870.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S „	Silk and Wool.....	9 8
BADHAM'S „	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S „	French Colored Shirts ..	62 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S „	White Shirts.....	60 0 „
BADHAM'S „	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S „	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S „	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S „	All Wool Sleeping Suits...	18 0
BADHAM'S „	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S „	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

TENDERS and ESTIMATES are INVITED for the REPAIRS necessary to the EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' and WIDOWS' HOME. Applications may be made up to the 25th instant to the undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. CAHUSAC, Lieut.-Colonel,
Honorary Secretary European Pensioners' and Widows' Home.

Marine Lines, 15th November 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at Reduced Price, Rs. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash:

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers.....	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats.....Rs. 5 to	6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats.....	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17, Apollo Street, A. ALLAN.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c. which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES SOLD in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—FOR SALE, 6, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.

7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Eadie's Patent Pulley Blocks.
Traversing and Haley's Jacks.
Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.

Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings and all description of Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.

Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire Rs. 4
Brougham do. „ 5
Job Horses for any period.

Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.

BIERS & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull but steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	160
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	610
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	170
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,650
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	250
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
37,000	125	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	119
14,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	98½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years do. do.	106
5 years' do do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Gerolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 1 oz. English	16
Australian Gold	,, 196

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 16.

Colclough, Captain, Bengal 2-19th Regiment, en route to England, from Calcutta.

Rocke, Lieutenant, Bengal 2-19th Regiment, en route to England, from Calcutta.

Morse, Captain, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Acland, Lieutenant, Bengal Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Deolalee.

Creagh, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, en route to England, from Meean Meer.

Grant, Colonel, Staff Corps, to join, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 16.

Shakespear, Captain, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to join, to Nowshera.

Tytler, Major, 4th Goorka Regiment, to join, to Bukloh.

Boyd, Lieutenant, 15th Hussars, on leave, to Goa.

Renton, Assistant Surgeon, 15th Hussars, on leave, to Goa.

Hudleston, Captain, 20th Regiment M. N. I., on duty, to Nagpore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 12.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain E. C. Impey, having returned from furlough, is re-posted to the office of Political Agent for Marwar and Jeysalmere, and Superintendent of Mulanee. He receives charge from Colonel J. C. Brooke on the forenoon of the 17th October 1870.

Consequent on the division of the Prome district of British Burmah into the districts of Prome and Thayet, the following promotions are made in the Commission of that Province, with effect from the 1st of April 1870 :—

Major W. Munro, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade.

Captain W. G. Hughes, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade.

Lieutenant J. A. Temple, Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th class, during the absence on privilege leave for one month of Captain H. J. Lingard, officiating Deputy Commissioner of Raepore, or until further orders.

Hae Dabee Pershad, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Raepore, in the Central Provinces, has been granted one month's leave of absence on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification dated 4th May 1870.

Major W. Tweedie, officiating 1st Assistant Resident at Hydrabad, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr J. G. Cordery, who has obtained an extension of furlough, and has thereby forfeited his appointment.

Captain G. H. Trevor, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, in the Hydrabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to be 2nd Assistant Resident at Hydrabad, in the room of Major Tweedie, who has been promoted.

Captain C. Wodehouse, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, in the Hydrabad Assigned Districts, to continue to officiate as 2nd Assistant Resident at Hydrabad, until Captain Trevor's return from furlough, or until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Gay, M.A., having returned from the privilege leave granted to him in Orders dated 8th July last, No. 1874, received charge of the Office of Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts from Mr. G. Fitzgerald, in the forenoon of the 7th Nov.

Mr. H. A. Mangles is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, during the absence of Mr. R. Taylor, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of the Office of Accountant General, Bengal, to Mr H. D. Sandeman.

Mr. John Macfarlane, Bombay Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Major G. M. Battye, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed :—

No. 192, dated 25th Sept. 1870.—Granting two months' leave of absence in India, on medical certificate, to Lieutenant Colonel W. Murray, Commandant, 1st Cavalry, Hydrabad Contingent, from the 25th August 1870, the date on which he was permitted to quit his station in anticipation of the leave being granted.

No. 193, dated 26th September 1870.—Confirming the Regimental Order, dated 25th August 1870 issued to the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, directing Captain G. B. Farrington, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, Lieutenant J. G. D. Walker, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Lieutenant H. C. Hamilton, Squadron Subaltern, to officiate in addition as Adjutant, consequent on the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Commandant, on leave on medical certificate.

The G. G. O. No 963 of the 4th October 1870, placing the services of Captain H. D. Cathcart, of the Bombay Staff Corps, at the disposal of the Foreign Department, is cancelled at his own request, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

2nd Captain Parry Lambert, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer 2nd grade, Rawul Pindee Division, Department Public Works, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain F. G Teale, of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for six months from the 1st November 1870, to visit the Madras Presidency.

Major General John Luther Vaughan, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Commissioned Grade of the Army Commissariat Department :—

Lieutenant C. E. Hallett, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Lieutenant F. N. Chalmers, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the date of joining the Department and until further orders.

The services of Lieutenant W. J Gill, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The following appointment in the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps is notified :—Allahabad Companies Nos. 4 and 5. To be Honorary Chaplain—The Reverend H. Linton.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Forbes, of Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Daniel James O'Callaghan, of the Medical Department,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Ensign, now Lieutenant, Frederick Augustus Remmington, 38th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 15th The Loodianah Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 18th Sept 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Ensign, now Lieutenant, Remmington will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps with effect from the 18th September 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The services of Surgeon W. B. Grylls, M. D., of the Madras Medical Establishment, Civil Surgeon of Chindwarra, in the Central Provinces, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department :—

Lieutenants J. T. Wright, W. H. James, W. H. Johnbrown, C. C. C. Barlow, M. H. Gregson, and R. [illegible]

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed [illegible] years' service, are promoted to the rank of Colonel from the dates specified subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

[illegible] Barton, 26th October 1870.

[illegible] Parker, 4th November 1870.

[illegible] Wade, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

[illegible] John Stanley, 15th Bengal Light Cavalry, to be Brevet Colonel from the date of the death of Brevet Colonel Sir Hugh Massy, K.C.B., late of the 9th Lancers.

Captain J. G. Graham, 1st Royal Dragoons, has been permitted to resign, at his own request, his appointment on the personal staff of His Excellency the Governor, and has been directed to proceed to rejoin his regiment in England.

Lieutenant T. S. Magan, H. M.'s 25th Regiment Madras M. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

Captain W. Manson, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Executive Engineer, Kulladghee, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Officiating Sub-Conductor R. W. Sadlier, Bengal Commissariat Department, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieut.-Col. R. A. Bolton, Madras Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor James Wright, of the Barrack Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieut.-Col. Rolins, Bengal Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Sergeant Major J. Gillon, of the unattached list, Colaba Sanatarium, has been allowed a furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Arthur Poole, having completed twelve years' service, has been promoted to the rank of a Captain from 11th November 1870.

Lieutenant E. V. Stace, R.A., has been admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

Colonel Herbert has been confirmed in the appointment of Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, in consequence of the retirement of Sir H. B. Kemball.

Dr. J. Fairweather, in civil medical charge of Murree, has, we observe, been appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab from the date of Dr. DeRenzy's departure.

It is proposed, says the "Pioneer," to effect a net annual saving of Rs. 43,244 in Bengal, by substituting warders for police guards in jails. The scheme is not, however, to extend to Central Jails.

The "Gazette of India" notifies the appointment of Mr. John Macfarlane, of the Bombay Civil Service, to officiate as Post Master General at Bombay during the absence on leave of Major Battye.

Mr. G. W. Kellner, of the Financial Department, having completed his examination of the public accounts here, left for Lahore on Saturday last, and will return to Calcutta early next month, preparatory (says the "Pioneer") to extending his tour of inspection to Madras and Bombay.

With a view to extending trade communications with Thibet, a letter has been addressed by Government (says the "Pioneer") to the Sikhimpati, requesting him to write to the authorities at Lhassa, to ascertain what restrictions the Thibetans now place upon the importation of British goods through the Chola Pass.

The Maharajah of Jodhpore, it is said, had no sooner obtained an inkling of the indignation his refusal to attend the Viceroy's durbar had caused, and of the probable humiliating consequences to himself, than he repaired to the camp of the Maharajah of Oodeypore and begged him to intercede with Government for him!

A contemporary states that the cost of deporting each European vagrant from Calcutta is Rs. 126. Masters of ships refuse to receive loafers on board, even under engagement to work as supernumeraries, save on payment of a bonus of £10. Eight men have been already deported on these terms. The Act is likely to prove expensive in its operation.

It is notified in the "Gazette of India" that Station Staff Officers when detached on court-martial or other duty will be allowed compensation for loss of staff salary at the following rates, viz. :—

1st class	Rs. 100
2nd ,,	,, 60
3rd ,,	,, 25

This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

The "Sindian" learns from Khelat that the Commissioner in Sind has represented to the Khan the necessity of adopting measures to suppress the unseemly disturbances that so frequently arise in the Lus Beyla territories, urging, as reasons for making such a representation, the narrow line of boundary that separates them from British territory and the relations that subsist between the Khan's subjects and those of the British Government. "The latter have their interests at stake, owing to the anarchy and demoralization which reign rampant in Beyla, and hence the solicitude evinced by the Commissioner to see a better system of administration introduced into the country, and a far greater degree of security afforded to life and property."

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	Ni ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland...Steamers		£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
China ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 2510 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Zelica	Stephen	Liverpool, August 5.
16	Sophia Joakim	Singer	London, July 11.
	E. F. Gabain	Kleucke	Cardiff, August 6.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Norah Greene	Capper	London via Cochin.
	Jamsetjee Cursetjee Bottlebloy	Bake	Liverpool.
	Atrevida	Kindred	Colombo.

The ship Clementine, Massac, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Baroda, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.		
13	Blue Cross (s)	London.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.		
11	Dacca (s)	Bombay.

Passengers sailed per Dacca, s s—Mr P Beaver and Mr J Mills.

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Fluellin, 75 kegs steel, Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy; 99 barrels gunpowder, Blackwell & Co.; 2 cases hour glasses, 2 cases hardware, Keekabhoy Rajubally.

Hawarden Castle, 40 kegs bird shot, Abdul Hoosen Essoofbhoy.

North Tyne (s), 70 boxes bar soap, Essoofbhoy Sumsoodin.

Sir John Lawrence, 15 cases paper, Bhugwadass Nuthoosa & Co.; 1 case millinery, Remington & Co.; 5 cases blacking and 20 casks hardware, Allana Abdool Remon; 16 cases bar soap and confectionery, Vullijee Essejee.

Girvan, 4 cases ironsering, Soobhagchund Goolabchund.

Michael Angelo 102 casks beer, Pestonjee and Cursetjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atlantic, 1 cask glassware, Soomar Bhima.

Hawarden Castle, 16 bales twine, Pestonjee Nowrojee.

FROM SUEZ.

North Tyne (s), 7 cases haberdashery, &c., Pestonjee Cursetjee Cama.

Baroda (s), 5 cases boots, shoes, &c., Geo Nicoll & Co.; 1 case uniform, Geo W. Wheatley & Co.

Sumatra (s), 5 cases medicine, Khimchund Lalbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Saladin, 340 bags galls, Sunderdass Vagjee; 105 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz.

Parana, 31 packages coffee, Alladin Mahomed Dama.

Sumatra (s), 33 packages coffee, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 3 packages E. teeth, Asmon Khingar.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 2,000 bundles coiryarn, Nanabhoy Munordas; 15 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 35 bales cotton, Nemsook Shobaram; 55 bales wool, Purshotum Tejsey; 40 bales cotton, Vallubdass Manchund.

Caranjah, 150 bales cotton, Khosul Hurridass & Co.; 90 bales cotton, Anundroop Custoorchund; 100 bales cotton, Rampurtap Loyah.

Baroda (s), 150 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Sumatra (s), 50 bales wool, 30 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 50 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee.

Glensannox, 20 bales cotton, Jaisiram Cursonram; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.

Ellen Bates, 87 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Futabhoy.

Balkana, 342 bales cotton, Sewlall Moteclall; 75 bales wool, Valubdass Purmanund; 35 bales wool, Canjee Damjee; 100 bales cotton, Purbhoodass Bhugwanjee; 100 bales cotton, Vulubdass Purmanund.

The Foundling, 120 bales cotton, Veesoomabhoy Ebram; 70 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s), 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CORDEAUX—November 16th, at Tanna, the wife of Edward Cordeaux, C.S., of son.

DeQUADROS—November 16th, at the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. DeSouza, at Modeekana, the wife of Mr. Simon Vincent DeQuadros, of a son.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

KENNEDY—November 10th, suddenly, at Bellary, aged 5 years and 2 months, Andrew, son of Henry and Margaret Kennedy.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON—October 30th, at Rawul Pindee, the wife of Captain F. R. Davidson, 18th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

HARDEN—November 6th, at Mooltan, the wife of Captain J. E. Harden, 109th Regiment, of a daughter.

RICHARDSON—November 10th, at Caseelnau, Dehra Doon, the wife of Dr. Richardson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COLTMAN—WALLACE—November 10th, at St. Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev. J. E. W. Rotten, D.D., Richard Harris Coltman, to Charlotte, widow of the late Annesley Frederick Wallace.

FERRAR—O'DONNELL—November 10th, at the Church of All Souls, Seetapore, by the Rev. Reginald G. Tollemache, M.A., M. Lloyd Ferrar, Esq., C.S., to Rosa Margaret (Rosy), eldest daughter of J. W. O'Donnell, Esq.

DEATH.

GLEESON—November 10th, at 23, Canning Road, Allahabad, Edward Francis Gleeson, aged 23 years 11 months and 14 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1870.

UNLESS the French Army on the Loire is very strong and very speedy in its movements it will, before the week is out, be compelled to retire once more behind that river, and probably quit the Loire country altogether for some new field, south or west. For not only has General von der Tann been reinforced by 15,000 men, an addition which raises his army probably to about 50,000, but Prince Charles from the Moselle was on the Yonne two days ago. To reach the Yonne he probably marched along the great highway by Joinwille, Brienne, and Troyes, and arrived on the river at Sens. Here he would have to choose whether he would move on Pithiviers by Fontainebleau, following one highway, or on Nemours by another, or take the route [illegible]. If he had three corps with him he [illegible] marched on Montargis, if a lesser [illegible] on Nemours or Fontainebleau. [illegible] would be well out to the [illegible] osts of the French and [illegible]. The movement on [illegible] aring, because it [illegible] flank of any [illegible] front of [illegible] ld be [illegible] object of the two German leaders will be to combine operations, and judging from the past we may infer that combination will not be wanting. As the French army did not deem it prudent to attack von der Tann before he was reinforced, it was not likely that they would attack him afterwards; and we may infer that information of the near approach of Prince Charles, by any route, will lead to an immediate retrograde movement across the Loire. Prince Charles was only separated from von der Tann by four or five marches; three days have passed since he reached the Yonne, and he must now be over the Orleans canal and the line of railway from Paris to Lyons by Nevers. We must therefore soon have news either of a battle or the retreat of the Army of the Loire.

In the South-East General von Werden is said to have moved from Dijon upon Dole. Another march to Mouchard will place him across the second line which connects Lyons with Besangon. That fortress stands in a deep loop of the Doubs, a small peninsula. The main works are on the left bank within the loop, which is approached on a comparatively narrow front; on the right bank there is a strong outwork and a powerful regularly fortified bridgehead. Whether the German leader intends to blockade or besiege the fortress, or whether, having cut it off, he designs to move towards Lyons, we have yet to learn. If there were any body of French under Garibaldi or another about Besangon, the movement on Dijon and Dole would afford them an excellent opportunity of harrassing the German communications. General von Werder, however, seems to move where he pleases, without any apprehension for his line of retreat upon Vesoul. The interest of the campaign lies in the Loire region, where the magnitude of the stake reduces the operations of von Werder to comparative insignificance.

RATHER more than a year ago Mr. Bellasis, as member of the Legislative Council, asked leave to bring in a bill relating to hereditary offices. We then published an article or articles (for there were two) expressing our sentiments pretty freely as to the present state of the law on the matter, and we had to encourage Mr. Bellasis—who was always a subject of our warmest admiration—in this his maiden effect at legislation. The honorable gentleman, however, was never delivered of his bill, although, as we should gather from numerous indictions, there can be no want in high places of elderly persons of the right sort capable of assisting at so interesting an event. What is wanted is only a short bill to remedy a few of the most glaring defects and inconveniences connected with the hereditary system. At present, as we are informed, work is being done while it should have been done after and not before the introduction of the Act. Originally these offices, which are now virtually reduced to two—that of the patel, or head-man of the village, and of the koolkurni, or village accountant,—were as a rule granted to one man, to be held hereditarily in his family. When the original grantee died, it frequently happened that all his sons who jointly enjoyed the emoluments also jointly performed the duties. Consequently their names are entered in the village registers as shareholders in the wutun, and instead of one hereditary officer there are five or six, or occasionally a great many more, who all claim to serve by rotation. As may easily be understood the registers or lists of shareholders have become gradually longer, and from the loose manner in which the village records were kept in the early days of British rule it is not very easy to settle whose names are rightly entered on the registers and whose are not. Government has, of course, *more suo*, issued many orders on the subject. "Sub-sharers names are not to be admitted." "Sub-sharers names ought not to have been admitted, but names which have been on the registers for many years should not be taken off;" many, many pitfalls, in the shape of "circular orders" have been prepared for the honorary official whose business it is to see to these things. Lately Government has been seized with a great fit of activity—activity however which acts erroneously. Orders relating to Collectors and their treasuries, Police Superintendents and their posts; orders laying down the number of days Assistant Collectors are to stay in this place and in that; orders mapping out their year's work for officers beforehand, have followed one another, so we have heard, with a wonderful and most creditable rapidity. Among other orders the Wutun registers are to be made out, and Assistant Collectors are to settle—on what principle has never yet been distinctly laid down—what shareholders have a right to have their names entered on the register. In connection with the subject—not of very great importance, perhaps, to the outside public, except in so far that it is an example of the thoroughness with which the work of Government is performed—we would submit that a short Act be drawn up—

1. Giving some authority—the Collectors or their Assistants—power to draw up their registers definitively and finitely;

2. Defining what is a sub-sharer;

3. Stating what gives an applicant a right to have his name entered on the register.

By Hindoo Law, although all sons have an equal right to the property of their father, an hereditary office descends to the eldest son only. Were the Act only to establish this principle in the case of hereditary village officers much trouble would have been saved. It is, however, too late now. The registers are being settled on some principle or other in every collectorate: will probably be all finished by the end of this year; and any Act such as we suggest would entail the whole being done over again. Active Government! only why limit your exertions so entirely to driving others? Surely a year is a very long time to dawdle over the production of one little Act. We may, however, wrong the present *personnel* of the Government—there may be difficulties in the way of which we know nothing difficulties which it requires the genius of a Bellasis to cope with. Well, we can only hope when that gentleman returns after his holiday, revigorated by his visit to his native shores—as we sincerely trust he may return—he will once more apply his great mind to the subject.

THE marked feature in Mr. Monteath's Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office is the success which has attended the change in the weight. The alteration came into force on the first day of the financial year, 1869-70, and at the end of the year the loss on the total receipts was only Rs. 44,710—plain proof that in India, as in England, low rates tend to increase the quantity of letters sent. The financial results show a net revenue of more than twelve lakhs, including official postage and the sale of service postage stamps; and it is quite reasonable to include those items, because it is absurd to suppose that the letters of Government officials can be forwarded by the Post Office without cost. Services rendered to Government are services costing money, just as much as services rendered to private persons or officials in their private capacity. The increase in the number of letters transmitted, combined with economy in the administration, afford ground for anticipating a further increase. Indeed, Mr. Monteath expresses a confident hope that the current year 1870-71 will show that expenditure has diminished, or at least not increased, and that the revenue has been augmented; and the public will learn with pleasure that if the actual results confirm the anticipations of the Director-General he will again bring under the consideration of Government the question of a half-anna rate for newspapers and book-packets. Government, meeting Mr. Monteath half-way, expresses its gratification at the prospect of further concessions to the public, remarking that it "will always be glad to consider such proposals in a liberal spirit, provided, at any rate, that they involve no encroachment on the general revenues." More will not be asked; but much may be done in a department which shows a surplus of twelve lakhs. "The principles which have succeeded in Europe," it is observed, "have also succeeded in India beyond the most sanguine expectations;" and the moral is to apply the principles still more extensively, not in the headlong spirit which has characterized too much of what we delusively call progress, but with judgment and caution. The development of business in the Post Office since 1855-56, the first complete year of the new system, is a warrant for gradual advancement. Taking the first year at 100, Mr. Monteath shows that in ten years the revenue from private correspondence had more than doubled, and that in the six subsequent years it had further increased nearly forty per cent. The following little table gives a succinct view of the growth of letter-writing :—

Number of letters and newspapers received for delivery in the year under review as compared with the numbers received in the year prior to the introduction of the Post Office Act of 1854.

A year before the Act	XVII of 1854	came into operation					
1868-69	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,082,876 = 100
1869-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,964,817 = 391
							83,032,957 = 435

It is not at all likely that the department has yet touched ground, and we may assume that the next decade will be as fruitful as the last.

One other point we may notice. There were thirty-one highway robberies of mails, besides eighteen attacks, or attempts to rob. Of these, as might be anticipated, two-thirds were in foreign territory. Hydrabad in the Deccan has the honour of contributing five robberies; while next comes the model native state of Jeypore, wherein were four robberies and three attacks; seven offences altogether, the highest number throughout India. The Government of India promises to draw the attention of the Foreign Department to the freeks of its *protégés*. In the Bombay circle there were no attacks or robberies in British territory, in that respect Bombay stands alone; but there was one robbery and two attacks in foreign Guzerat and one robbery and one attack in Kattywar. This is highly creditable to Bombay. However, Bombay has sinned in another respect. The "eagle eye" of the Financial Department remarks with awe the general increase in official postage, and especially singles out "the increase of Rs. 1,41,920 in the Bombay Presidency." We can only suppose that "Government by chit" is largely developed among us, and that a large part of the increase must arise from the perpetual and paltry references insisted on by the Government of India. Perhaps the Director General will kindly furnish a table, distinguishing official letters to and from the Government of India to the local Governments. It would afford a most interesting documentary illustration of the mode in which our ultra-centralized system works.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B. M. S., to-day, at 12 o'clock, to examine Lieutenant Heathcote, 106th Regiment, Lieutenant A. Swinton, Royal Horse Artillery, Assistant Surgeon O'Brien, 1-8th Foot, Cornet E. W. Hemans, 20th Hussars, and such other officers as may appear before it.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 15TH NOVEMBER.

A note from M. Thiers to the Foreign Powers details the armistice negociations, and throws the responsibility of the rupture upon the impossible demand made by Prussia respecting Paris.

A naval engagement has taken place off Havana between a French and a Prussian steamer. Both are disabled and have put into Havana.

The Germans are closely investing Belfort.

England has sent an Envoy to Versailles to enquire into the Prussian views on the Russian circular.

The transport Serapis has reached Portsmouth.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 16TH NOV., 3-32 A. M.

The Germans are advancing towards the South-east, and have occupied Dole.

General von der Tann has received a reinforcement of 15,000 men. Prince Frederick Charles is also advancing rapidly, and has reached the river Yonne.

Prince Gortschakoff's circular repudiates any desire to raise the Eastern question. Russia, it states, adheres to the general principles of the treaty of 1856, and acknowledges the position of Turkey among European nations, but demands the removal of the restrictions in the Black Sea, allowing Turkey equal rights.

LONDON, 16TH NOV., 1-50 P.M.

No fresh movements have taken place before Paris or on the Loire.

General Mantauffel is advancing northwards. 30,000 troops have reached Rocroy.

Prince Gortschakoff's circular has produced a great sensation. It is asserted that England, Austria, Turkey, and Italy have agreed to observe a common attitude in reference to the Russian circular.

LONDON, 15TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm and Surats were dull.

Fair Dhollera 6¾d. to 6¾d.

Consols 92⅜.

In the Manchester Market to effect sales lower prices must be accepted.

7lbs. Shirtings 7s. 10½d.

8½lbs. do. 9s. 3d.

40s Mule Twist 1s. 0½d.

Arrival—Joutsen."

By Indian Telegraph.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

SHANGHAI, 25TH OCT.

The Chinese Government had ordered the execution of fifteen men supposed to be concerned in the Tientsin massacre, but as it was discovered that large sums of money had been paid to their families the execution was stopped after a remonstrance by the Foreign Minister.

The chief instigators in the massacre are not even arrested yet.

Another Catholic chapel has been attacked and some Chinese converts have been killed between Tientsin and Pekin.

The American Mission has been pillaged in the interior.

TOUR OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN KATTYWAR.

COL. W. W. ANDERSON, Political Agent in Kattywar, in an official notice, dated Rajcote, 8th Nov., "has great pleasure in announcing to the Chiefs and Bhomias of Kattywar the intention of H. E. the Governor of Bombay to visit the province in the early part of December next, when it will be the duty of them all to be present in Rajcote to give due reception to H. E., and to attend the grand durbar. The dates of His Excellency's intended arrival at Rajcote and of the grand durbar there will be notified hereafter."

THE FIELD EXERCISE.*

THIS work, which it is now our pleasing task to review, could not have been more fortunate as regards time of publication. At a time when little else is talked of but the struggle between the two great European nations now at war, any book of a military nature is sure of a large circle of readers; but besides this, this charming volume has intrinsic claims on all—and they are not a few—who enjoy a thoroughly readable book. It is published anonymously, and it certainly considerably tasked our ingenuity to arrive at a solution of the problem of its authorship. Though it is not *avowedly* a "sensation novel," still, as its readers will not be long in perceiving, it is stamped with many of the characteristics of the sensation school: consequently our first thought in endeavouring to fix on the author who has laid us under so great an obligation, was naturally directed to the authoress of "Lady Audley's Secret;" but as there is not a husband or wife mentioned in the pages of "The Field Exercise," the impossibility of bigamy renders it improbable that we owe it to the prolific pen of Miss Braddon, or any of her numerous imitators. The author of "Guy Livingston" is fond of introducing officers of the army in his works, but though these play prominent parts in the tale under review, "The Captain," who is one of the leading characters, is not "cool" enough, nor are his brother-officers of the half prize-fighter, half *roué* stamp which it delights Mr. Lawrence to portray. The reader, too, is never addressed as "My brother"—and we have not found that the expression "Ay de mi!" occurs once in the book. It is impossible that the last named writer, or some others we could name, could refrain from a frequent repetition of these and similar phrases. This reason, and a want of thinly-veiled sketches of well-known people, excludes Mr. Edmund Yates—he is, as he himself would say, "out of the betting." Mr. James Grant having been otherwise occupied—we mean on "Lady Wedderburn's Wish"—can hardly have found time of late to employ his undoubted talents on what would certainly be considered a worthy successor to "The Romance of War." The book is not "warm" enough for Miss Rhoda Broughton (the authoress of "Red as a Rose is she"), nor indeed for any living lady novelist; nor coarse enough for "Ouida"; nor twaddling or spun-out enough for Mrs. Wood;—it is only in the last half dozen pages that a clergyman is introduced, and the story is by no means "goody," so it cannot be by Miss Yonge. What few conversations there are, are short, concise, and to the purpose, so Mr. Anthony Trollope can have had no hand in it; but our conjectures have led us out of the sensation school. Enough of guessing. We believe we are not wrong in adjudging, from internal evidence, the authorship to Mr. Wilkie Collins. The sensational plot; the division of the story into books; and many other points in its construction—not to mention the fact that "No Name" appears on the title page—we think justify us in ascribing this delightful novel to the author of "The Woman in White," and "The Moonstone." True, supposing our conjecture to be correct, he now makes his *debut* as a military novelist; but he is not the first author who, weary of the style by which he has achieved fame, has betaken himself to "fresh fields and pastures new." So much for the authorship. We may here mention that this work has been published in an expensive form—though not in the orthodox three volumes at thirty-one and six—and in a popular shilling edition,—the latter only has come under our notice.

It is the practice of many reviewers—a practice more honoured in the breach than in the observance—to give a sort of précis of the plot of a story under notice; but this is unfair to the author, especially when, as in the present instance, so much of the interest depends on that portion of his labour. We shall confine ourselves therefore to some observations on a few of the characters with which Mr. Collins has enriched his latest effort, and certain other points which seem to come within the range of fair criticism. "The Field Exercise" is, as we have already stated, divided into books—The Squad; The Company; The Battalion; The Brigade, &c. The last two, or even three, seem to us somewhat unnecessary; but at all events they afford opportunity for some very charming illustrations which we shall notice presently.

Book the First is chiefly devoted to the adventures of "The Recruit"—a creation which ought to take place in public estimation by the side of "Le Conscrit" of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian. The character is most exquisitely drawn; and from the time when we first see him standing in native worth and primeval costume, "without any dressing" (p. 4), till we part from him as, to use our author's simple expression,—"eloquent," as Jules Favre said of his answer to Bismarck, "from its simplicity"—he "breaks off quietly," our interest in the young soldier's fortunes never flags. His youthful ambition "to get into the first squad," his unobtrusive regaining of his lost place among his fellows (p. 33), his endeavours to execute the tasks set him by "The Instructor"—a sort of military Mephistopheles—are most touchingly and graphically brought before the reader; and we feel sure that he, or she

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

The adjourned special meeting of the Bench of Justices of the Peace was held yesterday for the consideration of the remaining items of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1871. There was a fair attendance, and Mr. John Connon was called to the chair.

Mr. Crawford said that on Monday they had left off at an item which included several other minor items, (the sinking fund and interest on proposed loan of seven lakhs), and he thought that the best way to proceed would be, before entering into the discussion of the abstract principle of whether there was to be a loan or not, to decide whether there was any necessity for different works involved in the item. The first item he would propose was a vote of Rs. 65,500 for roads from Mazagon to Lawrence DeLima Street and from DeLima Street to Frere Road across the Reclamation, which it was necessary to construct in place of roads which had been closed a few years ago by the works carried on in that locality. It was desirable that these roads should now be constructed, as the Mazagon people had been put to inconvenience for years, and as it would only be the carrying out of an arrangement between Government, the Municipality, the Elphinstone Company and the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Mr. Ormiston seconded this grant, and said that in no city in the world would people have suffered such inconvenience for such a length of time.

Mr. LeMesurier said he was quite sure the road would not be commenced for a year to come whatever grant was given, as he knew the discussion about crossing the goods station of the G. I. P. Railway would not be finished by that time. He therefore moved that the grant should not be given.

General Tremenheere objected to voting this money at present until they had decided whether they were to have a loan or not, because if they voted several items they would find themselves committed to a loan.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot agreed with General Tremenheere.

On the suggestion of Mr. A. D. Grant, Mr. Crawford altered his resolution, so that it stated only that these roads were desirable works, and the amended motion was at once carried.

Mr. Crawford then brought to notice the necessity of the extension of the DeLisle Road across the Flats to Mahim, for which a number of the inhabitants of Mahim had petitioned the Bench, and which would cost Rs. 35,000. He moved that that also was a desirable work.

Dr. Blaney, General Tremenheere, Mr. Forbes and Mr. James Taylor thought that such motions were simply a waste of time, and General Tremenheere proposed that they should go on to the consideration of the next item.

Mr. Crawford said the Bench might at once pass a resolution that they would execute no new works in the coming year, and then he would know how to answer Government and people who applied to him.

After some discussion, Mr. Grant suggested that the consideration of the item connected with the loan should be deferred until the items of regular expenditure had been considered, a proposition which was unanimously carried.

The Bench then proceeded to consider the remaining items of expenditure.

Mr. Crawford next proposed—"That the grant for Vehar Water Works Department be fixed at Rs. 1,19,800 for the year 1871 (from Water Works fund)." His estimate had been Rs. 1,16,200 which the committee recommended should be granted, and the increase was necessary for the appointment of a second inspector in the Water Works Department to assist Mr. Pyne.

The motion was seconded by Captain Tulloch and agreed to.

It was also agreed, on the motion of Mr. Crawford, seconded by Captain Tulloch—"That the grant for Vehar Water Works instalment be fixed at Rs. 1,75,200 for the year 1871."

Mr. Crawford then proposed—"That a grant from Water Works fund, of Rs. 43,750 be made, being one fourth of the instalment left unpaid by the late Board on account of Water Works debt."

This motion was seconded by Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee and carried.

It was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Crawford, seconded by Captain Tulloch—"That a grant of Rs. 30,000 be made for water supply survey for the year 1871 from Water Works fund."

In reply to Mr. Forbes Captain Tulloch said that up to this time he had really no information respecting the survey which it was worth while giving to the Bench.

Mr. Crawford next proposed—"That a grant for police and fire engine charges be fixed at Rs. 3,19,186 for the year 1871, from police fund."

As a rider to this motion, Mr. Crawford further proposed—"That the salaries of Mr. Frank Souter, C. S. I., and of Mr. Alfred Edginton, Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, be fixed at Rs. 1,950 and Rs. 800, respectively, from the 1st January 1871, the increase in each case to be treated as a personal allowance."

In supporting this motion Mr. Crawford said he had no doubt many of those who were anxious for economy, and some who were not so, might consider that in making this proposition he had been guilty of an act of imprudence—that was the term he had heard applied to it—because it might at an unfortunate time be likely more or less to injure his popularity Now he made this proposal not because these two gentlemen were personal friends of his, but because it had become time when they should have their salaries increased, and that was a consideration which had nothing to do with any motives of economy which might prevail outside. Mr. Crawford then set forth, at considerable length, the claims of Mr. Souter and Mr. Edginton for the proposed increase of salary, and asked the Bench to consider this question without reference to the present position of Bombay, but as a matter of justice and of proper consideration to these gentlemen.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the motion, remarking on the very able manner in which the police discharged their duties.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee objected to the proposed increase of salary at the present time, not only because the Bench was inclined to economise, but because the expenses of the police force were now 43 per cent. more than in 1864, and he thought a more substantial assistance should be got from Government.

General Tremenheere proposed that the proposal for an increase of salary should be met with a negative, remarking that in speaking of the discharge of duties Mr. Dosabhoy had forgot one of his own duties—his duty to the rate-payers of the town.

This amendment was seconded by Mr. Arbuthnot, but after some further discussion the substantive motion and the rider were both carried.

The only remaining item of expenditure was that for gas lighting, with regard to which it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Ormiston—"That the grant from lighting fund for gas lighting be fixed at Rs. 2,17,171 for the year 1871."

Mr. Crawford then said he would bring up the different items of income after he got the opinion of counsel on the drainage expenditure question. As the Criminal Sessions were coming on, and it would be impossible to get a quorum during their continuance, he proposed that the meeting adjourn till Wednesday, 7th December, which was agreed to.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DATED THE 8TH NOVEMBER 1870.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down the following rule for the adjustment of the allowances of all officers in civil employ who perform simultaneously the duties of more than one office.

An officer performing at the same time the duties of two or more offices, whether he be appointed to them substantively or not, shall draw the highest salary and allowances to which he would be entitled if he held any one of the offices alone. For the remaining office or offices, he shall draw such allowances as the Government to which he is subordinate may fix, not being more than half the amount to which he would have been entitled had he held each office alone.

Provided that the aggregate allowances given under these rules shall not exceed the highest *substantive* salary of any of the offices filled, unless the Government to which the officer is subordinate declares, by a special order to be communicated to the Supreme Government, that it is absolutely necessary in the interests of the public service to entrust to him the duties of all the offices in question, and that, for special reasons, the salary which the officer would otherwise draw under this resolution is insufficient.

Illustration.—A covenanted civil servant who has a substantive salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, without giving over charge of his own office, officiates in another office the salary of which is Rs. 1,600, and in a third office the salary of which is Rs. 2,500 per mensem.

If he held each office alone he would be entitled to the following allowances in each one—

	Rs.
For his own office	1,000
First office in which he officiated, Rs. 1,000 + ½ of 1,600 — 1,000 = 600 ...	1,400
Second office in which he officiated, Rs. 1,000 + ½ of 2,500 — 1,000 = 1,500 ...	2,000

Under the foregoing rule his maximum allowance for the charge of the three offices would be Rs. 2,000 + Rs. 1,000/2 + Rs. 1,400/2 = Rs. 3,200, but as the highest substantive salary of any of the three offices is Rs. 2,500, his aggregate allowances must be limited to that sum, unless the Government to which he is subordinate makes the declaration described above, in which case he will receive such allowances, not exceeding Rs. 3,200 per mensem, as the Government may sanction.

A DRAMA OF THE PERIOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whilst turning over sundry old documents, my eye was caught by the enclosed; and the thought struck me that, now the festive season is so fast approaching, some of your readers might be glad of a play to wile away the long evenings. There are doubtless many residents in Bombay at present who could sustain the characters admirably.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 15th November 1870. S. T.

ACT I.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ—Three Brokers, viz., one English (Exchange), two Native (Cotton).
SCENE—Cotton Green, Bombay.
(Tom-toms playing in the distance; accompaniment of chewing and expectorating.)

1st Broker (Exchange)—When shall we three meet again, In Liverpool or Mincing Lane?
2nd do (Cotton)— When this speculation's done, When our fortune's lost or won?
3rd do (do) — That depends on Number One.
1st do (Ex) — Where the place?
2nd do (Cot) — In Rampart Row.
3rd do (do) — I'll be there; bohut accha, jao!

ACT II.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ—English Merchant, the three Brokers, Apparitions, Clerk, Sepoy, &c.
SCENE—Office in Rampart Row.

Merchant— How now, my merry, wise, and clever wags, What let you want?
All Brokers—A deed without a name!
Merchant— I conjure you by that which you profess—(How'er you come to know it) answer me—Though laden ships be sunk, and godowns burnt, Though other houses fail, and ruin comes, Though banks subside, and others liquidate, Answer me what I ask you!
1st Broker— Speak!
2nd do — Demand!
3rd do — Panchao!
(Music in the distance, playing "A Fine Old English Gentleman"; Apparition of a Bombay Merchant of the Old School.)
Apparition— Merchant! Merchant! Merchant! Beware of cotton! Beware of Brokers! Dismiss me. Bus!
[Disappears.
Merchant— Whoe'er thou art, for thy good caution, thanks, Thou hast heard my fears aright. But one word more.
1st Broker— He will not be commanded. Hure's another More modern than the first.
(Music in the distance playing "The Galloping Snob"; Apparition of a Liverpool Cotton Broker.)
Apparition— Merchant! Merchant! Merchant!
Merchant— Had I three ears I'd hear thee.
Apparition— Be speculative, bold, and resolute: laugh to scorn That poor old man; he made a fortune true, By never trading on his own account. But never fear, The market *must* go up. *[Apparition vanishes.*
Merchant— Hurrah for you! What need I fear If cotton *must* go up! Who have we here!
[Apparition of an aged Pauper
That rolls like a beggar from the dirt!
And wears upon his shrivelled form a shirt
Of Work House make—[illegible] do not care
Apparition— Be reckless, eager, bold, and [illegible] ne warning take.
Who warns or bids you: from [illegible] aire,
I was in years gone by a mailing
I speculated often; was a rail[illegible]
And lived as few men live.
As years rolled on and as I old[illegible] grew,
Many men warned me as they [illegible] ow do you;
But list not to them, there is [illegible] nething crummy
In losing, making, losing, [illegible] aking money.
I do not now appear quite 'co[illegible]me-il-faut' 'tis true,
My failing, though, does not show [illegible] will too—
[Apparition disappears.
(Exit Broker.)
All Brokers—Seek to know no more.
(Enter *Native Clerk.*)
Clerk— Kya maugta, Sahib?
Merchant— Saw you the Brokers?
Clerk — Hum nai deka, Sahib.
Merchant— Came they not by you?
Clerk— Nai deks, Sahib.
Merchant— Infested be the buggy in which they ride, And damned all those that trust them! I did hear The galloping of horses: What was't came by?
Clerk— The mail carts, ag boat abhi aia—
(Enter *Sepoy* with Mail letters. Merchant opens and reads them.)
Merchant— Redrafts for five lacs! Brokers kihar hai?
Clerk— Riske malam, sahib!
Merchant— Gone on a pilgrimage!
Clerk— Sub bargain, Sahib. *[Exit Clerk.*
Merchant— So farewell to the little good I bear thee, Farewell, Farewell, a long Farewell to all my riches! This is the state of man: To-day he starts a house, And rushes into cotton speculations, And when he thinks, good easy man full surely, His riches are amassing—Cotton falls, And then he fails as I do. I have ventured Like other speculators, buying cotton This many seasons on Colaba Green, But far beyond my means. My Brokers have At length thrown over me; and now have left me, Weary, and almost penniless, to the mercy Of sundry creditors: Oh! how wretched Is that Merchant, that hangs on Brokers' favours!

INLAND BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

Under the provisions of section 13 of the "Indian Post Office Act, 1866," the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the limit of weight for inland book packets prescribed in the notification of this department, No. 1382, dated 18th June 1869, shall be withdrawn, the limit of size only, viz., one foot and a half in length and one foot in width and depth) being retained. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to declare that the above-mentioned limit of size shall be applicable to inland packets of patterns. If any packet of books or patterns exceeding the above-mentioned limit of size be posted, it shall be treated as a banghy parcel and charged accordingly.—*Gazette of India.*

ALLOWANCES OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the following rules for determining the date from which General Officers appointed to the divisional staff are entitle to draw the allowances; it being clearly understood that under no circumstances is the aggregate sum allowed for the established number of divisional commands to be exceeded.

2. A General Officer who may be in India when appointed permanently to a full vacancy in the divisional staff of any Presidency, will draw the full consolidated allowance from the date of the General Order gazetting the appointment.

3. A General Officer appointed in England to the divisional staff in India will draw the full consolidated allowance from the date of arrival in India, if the command to which he may be originally or subsequently nominated is permanently vacant on his arrival.

4. Subject to the above rule, a General Officer prospectively appointed either in England or in India to the divisional staff, will commence to draw the full consolidated allowance from the date on which his predecessor ceases to receive it.

5. A divisional command is considered permanently vacant under the following circumstances—

1st.—When the General Officer holding the command completes his regulated tour of service and is not specially ordered to retain the command, it is vacant from the date on which the tour is completed.

2nd.—When the Major-General holding the command is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, it is vacant from the date on which the order for such promotion is received at divisional head quarters.

3rd.—In the event of the Major-General being removed from his command, it is vacant from the date of the receipt of the official order at the divisional head quarters.

4th.—When the Major-General having already had during the period of his command six months' leave of absence, takes further leave of any kind, other than privilege leave, it becomes vacant from the date of his making over the command of the division consequent on such leave, whether it be preparatory or other, although he may not have completed the five years' tenure of his command.

6. In all such cases the command of the vacant division will, unless other special arrangements are ordered, be exercised by the senior officer serving in the division, who will retain the command of his brigade, if holding one. His extra allowances for such command will be regulated by the amount available, but he will draw nothing additional from the date on which the General Officer appointed to succeed permanently to the vacancy comes into the allowances under the foregoing rules.

7. In the event of a divisional command being temporarily vacant, consequent on the absence on leave or other duty of the permanent incumbent, an officer will be nominated to the command. If the officer thus nominated is in the exercise of a brigade command he will relinquish it, but will retain a lien on half the staff allowance, and will draw the available half staff allowance for the divisional command.

8. He will enter upon the allowances from the date of assuming command in the division, and will cease to draw them when relieved by the return of the permanent incumbent, or by the appointment of a permanent successor.

9. Should an officer be specially nominated to the temporary command of a permanently vacant division he will be subject to the same rules, but will be entitled to the full consolidated allowance while actually exercising the command.—*Gazette of India*, Nov. 12.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 16th Nov., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 15th Nov., 3-32 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 15th Nov., 4-55 P.M.; via Turkey, 16th Nov., 1-50 P.M. From America, via Russia, 16th Nov., 1-40 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY.

The ship Zelica, 1054 tons, Captain T. Stephen, arrived on the 15th instant from Liverpool with a cargo of railway material. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ryan and Co.

A Case for the Sessions.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed one A dool Mahomed for trial at the ensuing Criminal Session of the High Court for the theft of eleven Cashmere shawls and other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,210, the property of Panjoo Mooljeemund.

The History of Persia in the Persian Language.—We stated the other day on the authority of the *Jam-e-Jamshed* that a son of the late Shah of Persia has published a history of Persia in the Persian language. We now learn that the Gujrathee translation of the work has been undertaken by Mr. Ardaseer Dossbhoy Moonshee, son of the late Mr. Dosbabhoy Sorabjee Moonshee, the well-known Persian and Arabic scholar.

A Vexatious Suit.—In the Small Cause Court on Tuesday, before Judge Manockjee Cursetjee, one Bomanjee Framjee sued Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Mountiwalla, to recover sixty rupees, as the rent of a hut situated in plaintiff's court at Mahim, alleged to have been occupied by defendant's men. Mr. Manockjee on the evidence thought that the plaintiff had brought this suit vexatiously and with the avowed intention of annoying and harassing the defendant, and he accordingly fined him fifteen rupees, which was ordered to be given to defendant as compensation. The defendant gave the amount to the poor-box. On leaving the Court plaintiff made use of offensive language towards defendant, and the Judge ordered him to be taken to jail and there to be kept for a fortnight, but subsequently on the plaintiff expressing his regret for his misconduct the Judge ordered him to go away.

It is reported that Brigadier General Addison will not visit the stations in Upper Sind, or inspect the troops there, until the arrival of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 16.

The batteries of Artillery stationed at Kirkee, left that station yesterday morning. For several days the natives have been looking out for their departure, and all sorts of conveyance for baggage have been at a premium—indeed almost unprocurable.—*Ibid.*

We regret to hear that a European Guard in the G. I. P. Railway, at Lanowlee, died on the evening of Sunday last from the effects of having swallowed a lump of opium on the morning of the same day. Dr. Gostling, the Railway Company's doctor there, was in prompt attendance on the deceased, and everything was done for him which human skill could do. An inquest on the body was held by the Railway Magistrate on Monday last and the evidence seemed to indicate that the act of swallowing the opium was intentional, and that the motives which induced him to commit suicide were fear of dismissal by the Railway Company with which he was threatened; and dread of punishment on account of an assault with which he was charged, before the Railway Magistrate, by a driver of the G. I. P. Railway. The occurrence, we are told by a Lanowlee correspondent, has cast a gloom over the little community, although the guard in question was not during life a favourite.—*Ibid.*

Most of us are aware that the cow has peculiar homage paid to it by the devotees of Brahminism, and that the slaughter of that useful animal is looked upon by them as a crime of the deepest dye. They who are acquainted with these facts will not, perhaps, be surprised to learn that to prevent a number of Commissariat bullocks, which were lately offered for sale by public auction, falling into the hands of the butchers, several of the Hindus employed in the public and private offices here raised no less an amount than Rs. 700 among themselves, with which they bought up the animals, and thus baulked the hopes the butchers had of making cheap bargains at the expense of the State. —*Ibid.*

The cable across the Indus at Dhera Ghazee Khan failed some time in June last; it has not been repaired nor another put in its place. This is the main line from Kurrachee to Lahore—*Sindian*, Nov. 12.

SHOLAPOOR COLLECTORATE.

The weather report of the Sholapoor collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th October, informs us that the weather was good In consequence of excessive rain-fall the condition of rubbee crops was not so favorable as could be desired. In some of the talookas fever and cattle-disease prevailed to some extent.

THE LADIES AND THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

My dear Mr. Editor,—I was just telling Augustus at *Chota haziri* this morning what a naughty, extravagant man I thought the Municipal Commissioner was when the newspapers arrived and I read your long article about him. I was very glad to see what a long scolding you gave him, and I hope he will behave better in future.

I don't understand municipal matters, and such things as Educational Grants and C. D. Acts are Greek to me, although they seem very amusing to some of the Justices; but I know the difference between good and bad roads, and I am sure if the Commissioner himself had to drive down Back Bay Hill or through Church Gate Street he would get quite ill, like I do, from the dreadful shaking.

These two roads are always covered with nasty, unrolled metal in some part or another, and the springs of my dear little new baroucne are gradually being spoilt. Augustus gets so angry about it, that I am almost frightened to drive with him. He is a Justice of the Peace, but he says that if he tried to speak at the meetings about it he would get snubbed.

I hope, dear Mr. Editor, that you will publish this letter, and that those horrid roads will soon be mended. —I am, yours very gratefully,

ROSABELLA.

Malabar Hill, 16th November.

P.S.—I don't want the Commissioner to think that I dislike him, because I very much admire his beautiful new buildings in different parts of the town. I am only angry about the roads.

[It is evident that Augustus does not trouble Rosabella with bills, taxes, &c.—Ed *B. G.*]

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 12th November, 1870.
Open 312 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	38,629 6 3
Merchandize	45,657 14 0
Electric Telegraph	324 0 0
Total Rs.	84,611 4 3

Corresponding week in November, 1869.
Open 308 Miles.

Coaching	48,860 10 10
Merchandize	51,000 3 11
Back Bay Earth Trains	868 12 0
Electric Telegraph	429 11 0
Total Rs.	101,168 5 9
Decrease	16,557 1 6

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—16TH NOV. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 15th Nov., 3-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 19 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th Nov., 3-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 37 minutes.

America via Russia, 15th Nov., 10-37 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 9 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 15th Nov., 4-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 3 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 15th to 8 P.M. of the 16th Nov. is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 14	0 8
,, Calcutta	6 39	0 15
,, Madras	0 24	0 5
,, Galle	14 41	10 14

Dickens's Literary Taste.—Dickens's taste in literature was peculiar Like Byron, he undervalued Shakespeare, saying, "for a great poet he is too careless, and his finest plays are full of absurdities" He forgot that he himself, like Shakespeare, was fond of introducing *ultra-natural* situations. Nevertheless he had no appreciation of the grave-digger's scene in "Hamlet," and the smothering scene in "Othello." He maintained they were beneath the dignity of tragedy, being entirely sensational and realistic, adding, "I should like to see Sheridan Knowles try such scenes upon the stage now; they would damn any play, however good." His favourite poet was Tennyson, although he thought Browning still greater. He once declared in a fit of enthusiasm that he would rather have written Browning's "Blot on the Scutcheon" than any work of modern times. He once horrified Charles Knight, editor of Shakespeare, by calling Hamlet "that prosy chap," and said that "no audience could stand his dreary soliloquies unless they had known them by heart," thus unconsciously sounding the great poet's praise. When Walter Savage Landor was praising Dickens's style, and asking him where he got it, he said, "Why, from the New Testament to be sure." Wordsworth and Dickens did not *take* to each other. Indeed there was a mutual contempt between them, the gh they met only once. This was about 1843. Some days after the gentleman whose guest Wordsworth was, in the suburbs of London, asked the poet how he liked the great novelist? Wordsworth had a great contempt for young men, and, after pursing up his lips in a manner peculiar to him, and swinging the one leg over the other, the bare flesh of his ankles appearing over the newly answered, "Why, I am not much given to turn critic on people I meet; but as you ask me I will candidly avow that I thought him a very talkative, vulgar young person—but I daresay he may be very clever. Mind, I don't want to say a word against him, for I have never read a line that he has written." Some time after this the same querist guardedly asked Dickens how he had liked the Poet Laureate? "*Like him? Not at all. He is a beautiful Old Ass.*" Shorts, the two authors did not assimilate at all.—*Dr. Mackenzie's Life of Charles Dickens.*

STEAMER REPORT.

Galle, 15th Nov., 2-20 P.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

From the weather report of the Dharwar collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st October, we see that the rain fell plentifully throughout the collectorate. Cotton and jowaree crops were reported to have suffered partially from excess of rain; the sowing of grain and wheat was yet still in progress. The state of public health was good, with the exception of some villages where fever and small-pox slightly prevailed.

POLICE CASES.

Breach of Toddy License.—Luxmon Wittoba was charged before the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday with breach of the second condition of the toddy shop license, and was fined Rs. 25.

Theft.—Govind Dewjee and Caitan Bento were charged before Mr. Showell with stealing gram, worth one rupee, belonging to Mrs. Carroll. The second prisoner was acquitted. The first man was convicted and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

SUIT BY THE ATTORNEY OF ELMSTONE AND WHITWELL.

At the Small Cause Court yesterday before Judge Spencer, C. T. Elmstone and Alfred Whitwell, (who were sentenced to transportation for life by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley in July last, for frauds and conspiracy in connection with the ship Aurora) by their attorney Mr. J. P. Cornforth, sued David Cock, master of the barque William Stewart, to recover Rs. 144, being the balance due for brokerage for procuring charter for defendant's vessel. Mr. Thacker (of Messrs. Thacker and Chalk), solicitor, appeared for plaintiff; the captain did not appear. Mr. Cornforth proved the case, and the Judge gave a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs. As the vessel is about to sail, the Court ordered speedy execution of the decree.

A MOOSAWUR OF THE JUMA MOSQUE COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

Yesterday in the Fort Police Court Mahomed Sidi Chitaker, a moosawar of the Juma Mosque, was again charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with criminal misappropriation of Rs. 29,00?, the property of the mosque Early in December last year Hajee Ebrahim Julakur, the informant in the case, was appointed Nazir of the mosque, and amongst other things it was his duty to collect the rents of the property dedicated to the mosque. After assuming the duties of his office, he enquired into the affairs of the mosque, when a balance of Rs. 29,000 was found to be due. He asked accused to account for the enormous balance, and the latter admitted the receipt of the money and promised to make up the same, but he failed to do so.

The information in the case was laid against the accused in June last, and the enquiry was terminated yesterday. The case was adjourned several times at the request of the respective advocates of the parties. The accused was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on Monday. Mr. Starling conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Latham defended the accused.

WHOLESALE CHEATING.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Ramjee Luckmidass, a piece goods merchant, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and laid an information against one Munsook Maccandas, charging him with cheating:—

Informant said—I know Munsook Maccandas of Bombay Hindoo, and manager of the firm of Culliandas Jayata. On Saturday the 2th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the said Munsook Maccandas through one Oojun Doonger bought of me two bales of grey shirtings, Nos. 1,420 and 1,455 respectively, on condition to pay for them on delivery. I delivered the said bales to one Vyjookhan, a servant in the employ of the muccadum of the said Munsook Maccandas. On delivering the bales I sent my servant Gopaljee to demand payment of the purchase money due to me on the said two bales. I was informed and verily believe that my servant was told to wait for the moneys till the return of the cash keeper in the employ of the said Munsook Maccandas. No payment was made till 10 o'clock on the evening of Saturday last. On Sunday morning I was informed that the said Munsook Maccandas was not to be found in his shop. I made enquiries at the shop, but I was unable to get any information about him. I was informed and verily believe that the said two bales have been dispatched to Ahmedabad by Munsook Maccandas by the morning goods train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. I therefore charge the said Munsook Maccandas with cheating under section 45 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

A similar information was laid against the same accused by a sugar merchant.

The magistrate ordered a summons to issue against the accused.

KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.

Dr. Hewlett, coroner for the city of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday at the Borei Bunder station concerning the death of a Musulman named Cullee Wullekhan. On Tuesday afternoon the up Jubbulpore train arrived at Tannah. The driver ordered that it should not stop until they reached Byculla, and if he had to make up time he was at liberty to go at thirty miles an hour. On approaching Bhandoop he saw the "All right" signals were down. When he arrived at about three hundred yards from the Bhandoop station, the driver saw deceased walking along the rails of the down line. The man crossed the space between the rails. The steam whistle was sounded, but he did not mind it. He looked at the train and deliberately walked towards it, advancing in the rail of the up line. The driver shut off the steam, applied the brakes and whistle, but before the train could stop, the buffer of the engine struck the deceased and knocked him into the side of the embankment. The train went forward a few paces and was stopped. Deceased was sitting up when they went to him. He was picked up and brought in the brake van to Bombay, but died near the Dadur Station. The driver thought that the man either wished to commit suicide or that he was mad. The enquiry has been adjourned till Saturday first.

CHARGE OF CHEATING Messrs. HARBORD AND Co.

Yesterday was the day fixed by Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate, for hearing a charge brought by Messrs. Harbord and Co. against Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwalla, of making misrepresentations to their firm with regard to a consignment of cotton which they describe as rubbish.

The information on which the summons was granted was as follows:—

I, George Henry Wilkinson, of Bombay, merchant, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Harbord & Co., make oath and say as follows:—On or about the 16th April 1870 Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwalla consigned to my firm 55 bales Compta cotton and also 60 bales Compta cotton, shipped by the Euxine, for sale on his account and risk. I paid him an advance on the said bales equivalent to £9 per bale, and the said vessel left Bombay shortly afterwards with the cotton on board and the same were duly delivered in Liverpool. The said bales of cotton were represented to me by the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwalla as being Compta cotton of good quality and worth Rs. 250 per candy and weighing 3½ cwt. each bale, and on the strength of such representation I made the said advance of £9 per bale. I have since discovered that the said 55 bales were worth and only cost Rs. 81 per bale, equal to about Rs. 189 per candy, and the said 60 bales were worth and cost only Rs. 89 per bale, equal to about Rs. 188 per candy, and that each bale weighed 3 cwt. only. I further say that the said bales were purchased by the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwalla at the prices aforesaid. I have since learned by telegram from England that the said cotton is rubbish and is not likely to fetch more than three pence per pound. I therefore charge the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwalla with having misrepresented the quality, quantity and value of the said bales of cotton with intent to defraud and cheat me, he well knowing at the time that they were not such as he represented them to be.

Mr. Farran appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Sergeant Atkinson for the defence. The case was postponed.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

Statement of Cotton shipped from the ports in Sind in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or externa ports, during the month of October 1870:—

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ship.	To what Port.
lbs. 1,96,728	Rs. 72,350	Nimrod	Hongkong.
38,472	14,700	Channel Light	London.
lbs. 2,35,200 or 367 Candies and 320 lbs.	87,050		

N. B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 maund; 8 maunds equal to 1 candy.

Note.—In addition to the above, shipped to Bombay for trans-shipment to Foreign ports:—
197 pressed bales, weighing 77,221 lbs. and of the value of Rs. 29,550.

PENSIONS FOR SERVICE UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DATED THE 9TH NOVEMBER 1870.

Service on establishments under the Court of Wards has not hitherto been allowed to count towards pension under the Uncovenanted Service Rules. The Governor-General in Council is now, however, pleased to rule that in the case of officers of the uncovenanted service detached under the authority of Government for employment under the Court of Wards, the service rendered in that employment may in future count towards pension under the Uncovenanted Service Rules, provided that 6 per cent. of the salary paid for the service be made over to the Government either by the State or by the officer at the time the salary is drawn.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mr. G. E. Watson, C. S., who has just returned from leave to Europe, goes as Magistrate and Collector to Goruckpore, relieving Mr. William Young, who has been for some time acting in that district.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 14.

Colonel P. B. Roe, Adjutant General, Colonel A. Howlett, Quarter Master General, and Colonel H. W. Parish, C. B., Commanding 45th Foot, have been appointed a committee for the collection and disposal of fund subscribed by the army in the Madras presidency, in aid of the sick and wounded of the French and German armies.—*Madras Times.*

In Lower Bengal there are 12 Maharajas, 19 Raja Bahadurs, 14 plain Rajas, 8 Kooars, 23 Rai Bahadurs (exoluding official titles), 4 Khan Bahadurs (excluding officials), 2 Seims, 1 Sirdar, 1 Baboo Bahadur, and 4 Nawab Bahadurs. Of these titles 31 of the higher classes were received on succession as matter of right, and represent the aristocracy of Lower Bengal. The rest were given as rewards for services of various kinds.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

The case of Mrs. Margaret Atkinson versus Mr. A. J. Atkinson for judicial separation, on the ground of ill-treatment, which was to have been heard this morning, on the original side of the High Court, before the Honorable Mr. Justice Kernan, was adjourned to next week. The issues in the case are (1) whether the respondent is guilty of the acts of cruelty with which he is charged, and (2 whether the plaintiff is entitled to a judicial separation.—*Mad-as Athenæum*, Nov. 11.

THE CASE OF MR. KIRWAN.

On Thursday the 10th the case of Regina *vs.* George Kirwan came on for trial in the Chief Court of the Punjab, Lahore. We have already alluded to it, and as the case promises to be a very long and intricate one, involving the examination of an immense number of native merchants and bankers, native account books, and the books of the Agra Bank, and other matters of little interest to the general public, we must be content to give a summary of the trial after the verdict has been pronounced.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

COSTLY MARRIAGES.

Baboo Pyaree Lall is still doing good service among the Hindoos against the popular vice of costly marriages. On the evening of the 11th, there was a large meeting at the Benares Institute, at which Mr. Forbes and the Maharajah were present, and whereat Pyaree Lall reported progress to date, illustrating his report, as we are told, by rolls of converts a dozen feet long, bearing the names of ten or twelve thousand men of different castes, who had pledged themselves to expend no more than a fixed and moderate sum on their daughters' wedding ceremonies. Certain castes still hold out, less refusing to admit the principle than hesitating over precise definitions.—*Pioneer.*

A CRISIS.

The misfortunes of China and of France should, so said Mr. Thomas Hutton at the late meeting of the Bombay Agricultural and Horticultural Society, "be regarded as most fortunate events for our own country and for India, and the Government should now promptly seize the opportunity of striking while the iron is hot." Lest our readers should suppose that Mr. Hutton is here urging on the British Government some such important step as territorial aggrandisement or re-distribution of kingdoms, we will explain that the speaker was merely anxious that the authorities should undertake on an extensive scale the breeding of silk-worms. From Mr. Hutton's floss-silk point of view, this is one of the most tremendous crises of English history. The "present condition of the Bombyces" is something appalling, "especially as regards *B. textor*." The caterpillars "are well on the road to ruin," and the Government is urged to "step forward and restore the constitutional vigour of the worms." We would recommend, as likely to attain that end, port wine and seabathing, with, if *B. textor* is entitled to it, a judicious allowance of privilege leave; but our advice to Government is forget the grubs for the time being, "and step forward to restore the constitutional vigour of the British in China."—*Pioneer.*

MOFUSSIL CIVIL COURTS.

We understand that it is intended that one of our High Court Judges (N. W. P.) should proceed, in the course of this cold season, on a tour of inspection of the Mofussil Civil Courts. Much good will doubtless result from such a visitation if effectively carried out. It has been noticed by suitors and others that the mere presence of the High Court in this station has had a marked effect for the better on the working of the courts here and in adjacent stations. Regularity and decency prevail, and chercots and shirt-sleeves are no longer conspicuous on the bench. But we fear that the radius of this influence is limited; and if we are rightly informed, there are not a few courts *in partibus infidelium*, as a churchman would say, which are still sitting in darkness and in the valley of the shadow of Sloth. Men talk with a reasonable bitterness of frivolous and vexatious adjournments, of difficulties in obtaining copies of important papers, of illegal exactions in the shape of charges for translating documents and judgments which ought to be made by the courts, and of judgments the delivery of which has been so long delayed, that a miracle little short of that which is said to happen to drowning wretches is needed to enable the judge to recall the facts and the pleadings of a case. An intelligent scrutiny would do much to remove and obviate such defects; and we trust that a peregrinating judge will examine more especially the working of the Ameen's Act and the proceedings of the courts in the important matter of the framing and the execution of decrees.—*Pioneer.*

A DARING IMPOSTOR.

In the Chief Court of the Punjab, on Wednesday the 9th instant, Mr. Charles O'Donoghue was tried for cheating certain natives who had asked him to buy railway tickets for them. The facts as elicited by the evidence were these: On the 4th of June last, an immense crowd of natives came to

all largely short of their expenditure; *and the only course by which compliance with the very stringent orders of the Government of India on no account to allow expenditure to exceed the grants, could be ensured, was to instruct Executive Engineers indiscriminately to defer during the last few days of March any payments which could without impropriety be left to be made after the close of the year.*" These then are the orders by means of which Sir R. Temple and Mr. Strachey were enabled to state that the financial year closed with a surplus of £240,000; it would only require thirty or more such debts to be left unpaid to make up that sum.

As a few specimens (in addition to our quotations above) of what Colonel Hodgson is pleased to consider to be the English language, we present the following examples, though it is hard to say that any particular portion of the report is better or worse than the rest in this respect; so involved are the sentences, so crude and incorrect the style—

(1). "The adoption of a less expensive kind of structures was contemplated."

(2). "Such alterations had to be carried through precipices, and was expensive."

(3). "The Kosee river and ravines for which bridges have been sanctioned had to be bridged temporarily, as also most of the culverts."

(4). "This is made partly as an earthen channel, and partly of wooden troughs, &c."

(5). "At Cawnpore, the Memorial Church was proceeding slowly but steadily, and of workmanship which has received general admiration."

(6). "At all events there is a great deal of time now wasted in the preparation of projects which are either rejected or much altered on passing out of Executive Engineers' hands (a cause in itself of much discouragement to officers), and the time thus saved, and by being freed from minutiæ of accounts would be available for devotion to the management of works; and it may be supposed, therefore, that this might be extended over a wider area than at present. It is my opinion that this would be found to be the case, and that much benefit would also follow in the quality of work done."

(7). "The Chief Engineer's control unavoidably takes effect commonly in upsetting or desiring amendments in proceedings or proposals of the Superintending Engineer; and naturally between the two officers, at a distance from each other, misunderstandings may often arise."

Col. Hodgson closes with these remarks; they are a fair specimen of his style, and we will leave our readers to judge of it for themselves—

(8). "I have ventured to make these remarks here, as being, I think, pertinent to the matter of an annual review of the proceedings of the department, and not unbecoming, I hope, from an officer in my position.

"The usual annual appropriation and outlay report by the Controller accompanies, exhibiting in full detail the whole of the works carried on during the year and expenditure, with exhaustive comparison between outlay and appropriations, as well as between expenditure and estimates, with explanations and remarks on all points requiring them. On this no remarks seem to be required from me; but I may include here an expression of my sense of the great ability with which the duties of his office are carried on by Mr. Martin, and the prompt and valuable aid he ever renders to myself and office whenever this is required."

We close our remarks on this contemptible and disheartening report with the observation that the actual cost of establishment rose to 16 lakhs, although the sum to be expended through it was nearly 19 lakhs less than that for which an establishment costing 14½ lakhs had been in the Budget considered an ample provision.

CURRENCY AND RESERVE.

STATEMENT of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, of the amount of coin and bullion reserve, and Government securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency:—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	3,56,51,840	1,53,97,690	1,18,39,567	3,11,39,030*
Madras	21,20,230	55,98,956	17,28,404	73,17,360†
Bombay	4,03,11,900	2,42,63,849	1,27,52,960	3,77,38,180
Allahabad	28,96,980	57,80,737	13,03,231	68,84,080
Lahore	29,76,710	37,17,423	7,00,037	44,17,460
Calicut	8,19,920	11,10,841	1,00,059	12,10,900
Trichinopoly	3,67,090	16,10,531	1,00,059	17,10,590
Vizagapatam	3,68,450	3,00,551	1,00,059	4,00,610
Nagpore	42,09,040	37,62,728	5,47,902	43,10,630
Kurrachee	15,50,990	37,17,274	5,00,106	42,17,380
Akola	24,43,060	25,75,450		25,75,450
Total	10,19,16,310	6,78,26,092	2,94,53,864	10,19,16,310

* Silver Bullion Reserve Rs. 36,08,488 and Gold Bullion Reserve Rs. 8,13,495.
† Silver Bullion Reserve Rs. 7,15,371.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN BIRMINGHAM.

BULL-STREET, Birmingham, was the scene, and midday on Tuesday last the time, of an exhibition of social life in that town of the most remarkable description. A lane leads from Bull-street called the Coach-yard; swaying up and down this lane was a vast miscellaneous crowd, laughing and shouting in the most uproarious manner, and in front of this crowd, the foremost rank of which made a circle like a bull ring, in all the stages of drunkenness—but chiefly in the most helpless stage—there were in the midst a number of respectably-dressed women, tumbling, shouting, gesticulating, in the wildest fashion conceivable. It was dinner-hour—the crowd therefore contained a number of factory lads; some fifty of these, apparently regarding this scene as a special arrangement for their delectation, surrounded and "chaffed" the women, to the evident amusement of all the onlookers, except a few disgusted gentlemen, who sent for the police. The appearance, however, of a single policeman was hailed with loud demonstrations by the lads, as another element of the fun. In this they were not far wrong. The drunken women squatted themselves on the pavement, and howling and laughing by turns, invited the officer "to come on." Then the boys, delighted with this determined attitude, cheered for the "ladies" and then called on the "Bobby" to "go in and win." But the officer was equal to the occasion; he saw the situation, and beat a retreat through the crowd amid cries of "He's gone for the carriage," "He'll settle 'em." The match went on increasing, a few only protesting that it was a glaring outrage, a public scandal, and so on, but the majority considering it "as good as a play." Meanwhile Bull-street was blockaded, traffic stopped, hansom cabs, four or five waggons, and a furniture van vainly trying to pass Coach-yard, shop doors crammed with spectators, windows thrown open, and the whole thoroughfare in a uproar. Presently five policemen were seen approaching at a quick pace, bearing a curious kind of brown wicker-work carriage, mounted on four strong low wheels—a sort of giant perambulator, so constructed that its occupant might recline at full length. The laughter with which this cumbrous vehicle was received was hearty and general. The policemen advanced into the yard, and soon reappeared with the Corporation perambulator occupied by one of the lady bacchantes. From the momentary glance obtained in the surging mass of people who rushed after the perambulator, one plump-faced matron was seen stretched at full length, winking, smiling, nodding, and kissing her hand to her helmeted escort. The vehicle was wheeled in great triumph by way of High-street and Carr's-lane to the lock-up in Moor-street, attended by a crowd of at least a thousand persons of all ages and of both sexes. Others of the party were taken to the station-house in the Corporation perambulator. The three women were taken before the magistrates on Wednesday, and fined 20s. each, or sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment in default. —*Daily News*, Oct. 21.

THE OCCUPATION OF ROME.

ROME, OCT. 13.

THE occupation of Rome was considered by King Victor Emmanuel and his Ministers as of vital importance to bring about a reconciliation between Church and State. Having carried out the first part of Count Cavour's programme by proclaiming Rome the capital of Italy, the second famous formula of that programme, "a free Church in a free State," was to have soon found its prompt solution. Now that we have passed from the field of vague speculations to that of sound practice, not only do the King and his Ministers perceive the illusions they had been cherishing, but they are perfectly convinced that this great event, the overthrow of the temporal power, marks the commencement of a long and fierce war between Church and State. All ideas of a reconciliation are abandoned. King Victor Emmanuel's letter to the Pontiff was framed in as humble and conciliatory a manner as the dignity of a sovereign would allow. The Pope's answer was satirically insolent and harsh. All mediation has proved useless. The *mot d'ordre* has been given. The Italian clergy all over the Peninsula are to act with the Republican party and work together for the overthrow of a sacrilegious sovereign. The war is to be *à outrance*. The French journals, which on the breaking out of the war with Prussia had been deceiving the Parisians by allowing them to cherish the idea that an Italian army would cross the Alps and would join the armies of the Rhine are now taking their revenge by menacing, when the war shall be over, a new French occupation to restore the Pontiff. The fact is that the French look upon a war with the Italians as a rehabilitation for their army. The answers given by M. de Beust and by the Bavarian Minister to Signor Visconti Venosta's note announcing the resolution taken by the Government to occupy Rome are anything but satisfactory. Indeed, the Italian Minister at Munich has sent home a despatch to that effect, and I have reason to believe that the object of his journey is to inform the Government of the hostile spirit animating at this moment the Bavarian Court. Baron de Solvyns, the Belgian Minister at Florence, is continually remonstrating with the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and has frankly stated that in case of an European Congress meeting, his Government will never approve the Roman occupation. Amidst all these protests and menaces and declarations how could the Italian Ministers think any longer of a reconciliation? The firm determination to carry out to the very last the national programme implies therefore an open war between Church and State. King Victor Emmanuel, who but a few days ago had declared in writing to the Pontiff that he addressed himself to him "with the affection of a son, the faith of a Catholic, and the loyalty of a King," finds himself unexpectedly forced upon to head with vigour and resolution this war. In case of a Congress meeting, he must find himself backed by a strong majority. He may count on England and on Prussia. Is there in Europe a Catholic nation that will sustain him?—*Daily News.*

THE SUBURBS OF PARIS

HERR WICKEDE, in the *Cologne Gazette*, invites anybody desiring to see war in all its destructive barbarism to inspect the environs of Paris. "In the towns, villages, châteaux, and villas at a distance of more than 20 miles from the city almost all who possessed anything and were able had fled, but women, children, and men not in uniform were seen, though only those of the lower classes. In the small village of Journan there was a pretty good hotel, and the stout hostess, courteous and obliging, like all Frenchwomen if politely treated, as unfortunately is frequently not the case, at a few French sentences addressed to her, did her best to make us comfortable, and prepared us a supper of two courses, with dessert. When in the morning we handed her a few francs as a *pour-boire*, notwithstanding our billeting cards, she was so touched by this piece of generosity, so unusual in war, that she brought us some fruit and placed it on our waggon, which we four officers shared together. In Brie, also, the next hamlet, renowned in peace for its excellent cheese, a thin and lean mutton cutlet was to be had at the hotel with some difficulty, and by dint of many polite words and much money. This, however, was the last meal which a Frenchwoman was to prepare for us. The nearer we approached Paris the more we perceived the traces of the war. All the houses in the streets were empty; no human being not belonging to our army was visible for miles. The flying French had repeatedly blown up the bridges, dug up the streets, felled poplars on both sides for barricades and obstructions, which they, perhaps, had wished to defend. These had been erected in so strange a fashion, and the obstructions were so easy of removal, that even their defence, had it been attempted, which was never the case, would have involved a useless sacrifice. They showed how the French are now carrying on the war, without any method or central direction. Although a few French troops fight us with the greatest self-sacrifice, the French, on the whole, are waging the war in a wretched style, and there can be no doubt that in no long time we shall come out of this terrible struggle as victors." Herr Wickede proceeds to describe the jubilant feeling expressed by the three Prussian officers who accompanied him on their first view of Paris from the eminence of Boissy, and his own more serious reflections on the fate which awaited a city where he had formerly met agreeable society and good comrades. His only wish is that the heavy batteries may speedily compel a capitulation. "What advances in civilization," he exclaims, "what beneficent inventions, but also what enormities, falsities, and depravities of all kinds Europe and the whole world owe to this city, which we are now approaching as conquerors!" The picturesque Villeneuve he found totally forsaken, and in the other suburbs also none but soldiers were visible, except here and there a peasant who had been impressed with his waggon, and who walked by his horse with bitter rancour, carefully watched by soldiers. The latter have quartered themselves in the splendid châteaux and elegant villas, sleeping on luxurious couches, libraries serving as stables, and the kitchen fire fed by bearded soldiers with costly works of art or with orange trees. Fruit, grapes, potatoes, and vegetables are found in abundance; rice and coffee are supplied by the commissariat, and men and horses are in good condition, the fatiguing marches having ceased. Eggs, milk, &c., are unattainable. "Here the people will find subsistence on the departure of the troops in a region which will be as devoid of provisions as the desert of Sahara is a puzzle. Yet, this circle of 20 or 25 miles belongs to the richest and most luxurious district in Europe. The whole region round Paris has become an immense camp of 250,000 men. In the immediate neighbourhood of Versailles one first remarked old women sitting before the houses, or saw in the street a small group of children at play. I was two whole days travelling without seeing a single female form, a child, a domestic animal not belonging to the army, or a man without a uniform, or who did not belong to the troops. And this in one of the most populous, active, and affluent districts in all Europe!"

THE LATEST FROM PARIS BY BALLOON.

(*Globe*, Oct. 21.) October 17.

INSTEAD of the wild and improbable stories which crowd the columns of all the cheap daily papers, I am glad to be able to give you a *bona fide* account of a little *chasse aux Prussiens*. A friend of mine, who is captain of a division of the Parisian Carbineers, is stationed now at Joinville-le Pont, an advanced French outpost on the river Marne. Though small, it is a very important place, and is marked on all the maps. Situated at the south-eastern edge or rather corner of the Bois de Vincennes, it guards the narrow entrance to that odd-shaped peninsula which goes by the name of "the Buckle" of the Marne. This buckle is a good four miles in length, and something of an oval, from the big end being that furthest from Joinville. At the smaller end, a mile beyond Joinville, in the town of St. Maur, and a good deal of the rest of the peninsula is covered with thick woods and coppices. On the other side of the Marne the ground rises, forming a sort of low amphitheatre; but immediately alongside the river the meadows are flat and pretty open. On the high ground the Prussians are in force on every side. There are the head-quarters of some prince or other at the village of Chennevières, and there are strong positions and numerous bodies of troops all round the semicircle from Champigny nearly to Créteil. Joinville itself is protected by the fire of Charenton, and within range of the big guns from the fort of Nogent, west of the river. There is also a strong redoubt called La Faisanderie, which commands the French position. The duty of the Carbineers posted in this spot is to prowl about the peninsula, keeping watch on the enemy's movements, and giving warning, if necessary, of any attempt to pass the river. It was on Friday that my friend, with eight of his company, were lying sheltered on the outskirts of a small wood. Four hundred yards from them, on the opposite side of the river, were the woods in which the Prussians keep themselves concealed. Five unfortunates were seen advancing into the meadows on the south side of the river. It was almost impossible to restrain the impatience of the French sportsmen. The enemy came nearer and nearer; their uniforms became distinguishable; they were the wretched Bavarians again. They came up close to the river, and they were not more than 150 yards off. The moment of action had arrived. The Saiders singled out and emptied their several victims. Feu! They were all down together. Three remain motionless; the others tried to crawl away. Another volley of the Saiders, and there was no more movement among the victims. But the Prussian forces in the town were well aware of the fate of affairs. Unaimed rifles cracked from the woods behind; the bullets came whistling in dozens over the heads of the French Francs-tireurs. But they had the best of the business still. They were units against hundreds of the enemy, and aiming at the places whence each smoke had issued, they flattered themselves that not a few of the main body shared the fate of the ill-fated Bavarians who made up the exploring party. I think it is impossible, with every allowance for French prejudice and exaggeration, to deny the fact that the miserable allies are pushed forward by the Prussians to every post of the greatest danger and exposure. Badish and Bavarian troops always predominate among the prisoners, and the rifles and trophies taken from the slain are almost always those of those poor people of whose friendly feeling the French were so confident.

The funeral service was read over the Count de Dampierre—who fell so gallantly in the storming of Bagneux, on Sunday morning—in the Church of the Madeleine. The crowd was of course immense. General Trochu, General Blanchard, and representatives from each battalion of the Garde Mobile, were present; and several of the members of the Government also attended the ceremony. I happened to be in the church in the afternoon, when the service was read over the body of a captain of Mobiles before a large detachment of the Mobiles of his regiment. Vespers were going on at the time. The large doors were suddenly thrown open, and with the blaze of light that poured into the church came the sound of the muffled drums and the tramp of the march. The whole of the lower part of the church was filled with the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers. As they went out each sprinkled the pall of the coffin with holy water, and the organ played a funeral march as the procession passed out again behind the drums.

I have heard from a very reliable source the explanation of the resignation of his office by M. de Kératry. It appears that this gentleman day after day sent messages to the Governor of Paris intimating that M. Flourens was assembling troops for the purpose of marching to the Hotel de Ville. After a great number of these alarms, whether true or false, the Governor-General sent word to the prefect of police to arrest M. Flourens, upon the grounds of this intended conspiracy. M. de Kératry, however, declined to execute this measure upon his own responsibility, alleging that his power was executive only, and that the order for the arrest should be signed, and authorised by the Governor himself. The upshot of all this was, that it became impossible to settle amicably the question under discussion, and the only solution to it was, the resignation, or, perhaps to speak more plainly, the dismissal of M. de Kératry. The arrest eventually did not take place; but a rather less important person, the editor of *La Vérité*, has been arrested, and will, I suppose, be proceeded against in form. This gentleman, M. Edouard Portalis by name, published in his paper certain particulars of news which, it seems, was in the possession of the Government, but not been published or made known to them. This is not only published things, but placarded them on the public walls. Some of them were beyond the truth, but I believe the great proportion of the news was genuine. When the offender was arrested there was a great outcry about the liberty of the press, and so forth. The Democratic papers thought they had found a real good handle at last against the Provisional Government. However, that delusion has now explained that M. Portalis was arrested, not for the publications in *La Vérité*, but for placarding false news upon the walls. The distinction is rather a fine one, but any excuse is better than none.

A decoration is to be accorded to the soldiers who have especially distinguished themselves in the little combats around Paris. The honour is to be worn by officers of the highest rank and the simple soldiers of the ranks. The names of those who are to wear the decoration are not yet made known, but they are to be chosen by the several commanders in the actions within the next few days.

Published in the *Journal Officiel* is a marvellously weak production. Amongst other mistakes, it accuses the *Standard* of being "notoriously hostile to France!" and justifies on this ground the withholding of its contents from the public. The same document admits or pretends, whichever it may be, that it has had no news since that which announced M. Gambetta's arrival, except the journal from Rouen, dated the 12th, which was largely extracted from in the columns of the *Officiel*. The only news of the actual siege which I can hear of is the evacuation by the enemy of the redoubt at Montretout.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to the Jews's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, writes:—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In cases of scrofula, rickets, eczema, lichen, and pruriga, I consider Dr. De Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

DISCIPLINE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

A PARIS letter of Oct. 15 contains the following speech of M. Ledru Rollin, which throws on the great question of the day—the question of peace or war—a powerful light from a quarter that certainly must be held in no inconsiderable degree representative:—

"These elections, which have been promised for fifteen years, are to-day more than ever necessary. With this the Government agrees; yet it continually adjourns them. Why? Its reasons I will not inquire into; but what do the Governments say? It says: 'In the presence of the enemy that threatens us it is very difficult to vote; the enemy will give us battle, perhaps to-morrow, perhaps the day after; it is then impossible for us to fix a day for the elections.' *Eh, bien!* in presence of these difficulties—these impossibilities—which exist in the imaginations of the rulers, he (Ledru Rollin) recalled to their minds the fact that the great Commune—that which saved the sacred soil of the country from the enemy—was voted in twenty-hours. At a time, too, when Verdun and ten other places were in the power of the enemy, when the departments were in revolt against the Republic, when the factious and the treacherous were distracting Paris, the Commune was voted, carried by acclamation in twenty-four hours, struck terror into the enemy, and France was saved. (Bravos.) The France that to-day is attacked, to-day is united. In 1792, divided, distracted, she could not be conquered; in 1870, indissolubly joined together, she is invincible. Where, then, is the danger in these elections? Where the difficulties, the impossibilities? It is answered, 'In the objections of the Mayors and the Deputies appointed by the Government?' What are the objections? 'That the electoral lists are not yet ready.' (Prolonged laughter.) I don't understand this. (Renewed laughter.) I confess I don't. What, then? have we not the lists of 1869? The 300,000 National Guards that have been enrolled—are these not electors? Perhaps the Mayors and the Deputies are afraid that the electors of 1869, that the National Guards of 1870 would select Orleanists, or the adherents of Bonaparte, in place of Republicans. I know not. For me, I do not fear that the electors will follow the example set by this Government at Tours, which asks for inspiration from M. Thiers and his colleagues, and from the *Conseillers-Gendraux* of Bonaparte, and from reactionaries of all sorts and kinds—the eternal enemies of the Republic. No, no! I have faith in the electors, who will choose rather to imitate Lyons, which has known so well how to put into practice that Republican equity which, the very opposite of the equity of a monarchy, seems—nay, is not understood by the Government. (Bravo.) Before Paris, Lyons proclaimed the Republic; Lyons instituted a Committee of Public Safety; Lyons arrested and imprisoned traitors; Lyons confiscated the goods of traitors, Lyons convoked the electors; Lyons elected its Commune. (Bravo.) In Paris what has the Government done? It convoked the electors for the 28th, declaring that there would be a respite of a week to regulate the elections of Paris as Lyons. Two days after, such a decree did in fact appear. But, before this document was published, Lyons had already proclaimed and consecrated the maxim of a Republic—that the initiative should come from the sovereign people alone. At Lyons the work had already been done. But what has Paris proclaimed this maxim of the Republic? The Government? No. The Government has not dared to call itself Republican; it belongs to no party—this is its declaration. Will you remain behind Lyons—you Parisians who have always marched at the head of Revolution? Will you not act as Lyons has acted? You will; I say you will. You are determined to make use of your rights by having a Commune. You National Guards, that are the electors, you will elect the Commune of Paris. (Bravos.) A member of Government has come to me and said, 'I also wish for the Commune, and the Government will yield if the *Chefs de bataillon* energetically demand the elections.' One hundred and forty *Chefs de bataillon* having gone to the Hôtel de Ville, with the protest, which had received 180 signatures, the answer of the Government is—an adjournment *sine die*. Citizens, your reply to this decree must be the assertion of your right. To obtain this practical right you must have recourse to the most pacific means, and to those only; for to-day all our blood belongs to France. Surely there will be found a Republican Mayor who, understanding your claims, will open the election urn, and will let the voting take place by sections. Other Mayors, believe me, will follow his salutary example. It will be seen that, in walking to the election urn, you wish, not to overthrow the men who sit at the Hôtel de Ville, but merely to compel them to put forth their strength for the salvation of France, for the salvation of the Republic. Let these men remain at the Hôtel de Ville; let them remain there—but as adherents of the Revolution, and not of the Monarchy. The Commune of Paris alone, by saving France and the Republic, can save them also. If you believe that the Commune will give you more strength to sweep away the insolent enemy that threatens you, insist, act, vote! We will be worthy of our fathers. We will do our duty by imitating that great people, and that great Commune, which, in 1792, saved France, and created the Republic."

The address was received with cordial and protracted applause.

THE AMAZONS OF PARIS.

(*Daily News*, Oct. 21.)

WE understand that a certain number of the female citizens of Paris are enrolling themselves in a corps exclusively formed of ladies, and entitled the "Amazons of the Seine." The question of uniform is naturally one of the most important considerations in a brigade of this description, and if the regulation pattern already furnished be correct, the costume will consist of th most warlike and masculine garniture. Each "Amazon of the Seine" will put on a pair of black trousers, with an orange-colour stripe running down the sides; she will wear a dark kepi, a blouse of woollen stuff, and a cartridge box fastened to her shoulder-belt. The Legion is to exclude all doubtful characters from its ranks, every Amazon must be accompanied or controlled by a husband, father, or brother, and must produce a certificate of social standing, made out by the Commissary of Police. It will be seen from this that the Amazons of the Seine are not altogether as savage a troop as the Amazons of the Thermodon described by Diodorus Siculus, who gave no quarter to men, and whose Queen Penthesilea waged war like a fury. The reigning Monarch of Dahomey, we believe, maintains a female cohort celebrated for its victories over the potentates of Ashantee, but the constitution of this force is entirely different from that under which the Amazons of the Seine are to be regulated. The officers of the Parisian contingent must possess a knowledge of military affairs derived from the fact of their having connections in the army. They have fixed not only upon a costume, but upon a special battle song. "The Marseillaise of the Amazons of the Seine." Every soldier must enlist for the entire period of the war. The Government will arm them with a light gun, having a range of not less than 250 yards, and they are to be paid 1f. 50c. per day, the same wages in fact as the National Guard. We presume that the movement is more serious than that which attempted to be organised at the meeting where poison-thimbles were recommended to ladies for the destruction of Prussians.

It is not difficult to understand how an eccentric notion of this kind is generated in a city situated as Paris is at the present time. The entire system of domestic life is dislocated and disturbed to its very centre. The women are left at home, a prey to terrible and wearisome anxieties, while their male relatives are on the ramparts. No wonder that they should seek relief from the dreary monotonous season of trial by action of some sort, action that may bring them into companionship with those who are fighting for them. In all probability the authorities have not a very high opinion of the value in a purely military point of view of the female legion. General Trochu will not be over eager to let slip this valuable troop upon the Prussian lines; but the women have at least something to occupy them, and it will please them to think they can be of use. They may not fire off many rounds from the light gun, but they will be at hand to render assistance to the wounded, and we do not think the Amazons will hesitate to perform merely civil functions and offices of this description. Besides, we must not forget the traditions of France being saved by women, and the prevalence of an idea that another Joan of Arc may arise to achieve what the French Marshals have failed to effect. The French are rather addicted to playing with this Amazonian superstition. They have many stories of fighting fivandières and of self-sacrificing peasant girls who poison wells and die dramatically, proclaiming the circumstance to the drugged enemy. They have been putting forward female impersonations of war on music books, in illustrated papers, and on the stage, from the day on which the first *cry à Berlin* was heard on the Boulevards, and the ex-Emperor allowed the "Marseillaise" to be chanted without restriction. Mdlle. Agar was a familiar portrait, and the picture of Gustave Dore displayed a woman in the front with the flag of defiance and destruction. Here we have the sources from which the Amazons of the Seine have arisen. The Parisians are ready just now, we should imagine, to believe anything. And try anything. They would gladly address a possible Joan as Charles the Bastard did La Pucelle in the first part of *Henry VI.*:

Search out thy wit for secret policies,
And we shall make thee famous through the world.

And the Maid might endeavour to rouse the soldiers by words from the same play which now literally depict the state of things:

Look on thy country, look on fertile France,
And see the cities and the towns defaced
By wasting ruin of the cruel foe.

But M. Gambetta has said all this, and without avail; the cruel foe is at the gates of Paris, the army of deliverance, the Army of the Loire, has melted away before the fire of the Prussian guns, and we are slow to think that the Amazons of the Seine will contribute towards the defeat of the Germans.

There is a more serious aspect in which this half sad, half ludicrous movement may be regarded. If the Amazonian mania spreads amongst the peasantry the consequences may be serious indeed. A new horror will be added to a war which has already been marked by scenes of hideous brutality, which have only been justified by the laws of military reprisal. Ferocity spreads like an epidemic, and when women catch it, or are affected by it, they become as we know utterly unsexed, and far more cruel and deliberate in cruelty than soldiers in the heat of conquest. If Frenchmen cannot fight their battles without asking their women to help them, the sooner they confess themselves beaten the better. Arming boys and arming women are courses to which violent reformiums and patriots can refer glibly enough, but they ought to reflect upon the inevitable penalties of such extreme measures. The women who fire at soldiers must be fired at in return, nor can they expect any other treatment than that to which male combatants must be subjected. We sincerely trust that the Amazons of the Seine will resolve themselves into an ambulance corps, and make no use whatever of the "light gun" with which they are to be armed by the Government. Paris is rather embarrassed by, than in want of, defenders. A sortie of ladies can scarcely be contemplated, and while we can sympathise with the spirit which is animating the wives and the daughters of the beleaguered city, we hope they will be satisfied with displaying their courage in the hospitals, and by attendance on the wounded at the ramparts.

AZAMAT-BATUK.

MANIFESTO OF THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD.

THE Comte de Chambord has addressed the following manifesto:—"Frenchmen,—Once more your destinies are in your own hands. For the fourth time within less than half a century your political institutions have collapsed, and we are given over to the sad trials. Ought not France at length to see the end of these barren agitations, the sources of so many misfortunes? It is for you to answer. During long years of unmerited exile I have not allowed my name to be for a single day a cause of division and trouble; but at the present moment, when that name may perhaps be a pledge of unanimity and security, I do not hesitate to tell my country that I am ready to devote my whole self to the protection of her happiness. Yes, France will again lift up her head, if, enlightened by the teaching of experience, and weary of so many fruitless endeavours, she will consent to enter again on the path which Providence has marked out for her. Chief of that house of Bourbon, which, by the help of God and of your fathers, once built up France into a powerful unity, I ought to feel more profoundly than any one else the extent of our disasters, and to me more than to any other belongs the task of repairing them. May the sorrow of my country be the signal for awakening to noble efforts. The stranger will be driven from the soil, and the integrity of our territory assured if we will only concentrate to the attainment of one end all our efforts, all our devotion, all our sacrifices. Do not forget that it is by going back to its traditions of faith and honour that the Great Nation, weakened for one moment, will recover its power and its glory. As I lately told you, government does not consist in flattering the passions of the people, but in confiding in their virtues. Do not allow yourselves to be led away by fatal illusions. Republican institutions which might correspond to the new aspirations will never take root in our old monarchical soil. Penetrated with a sense of the needs of my time, all my ambition is to found, with your help, a truly national Government, with right for its basis, honesty for the principle of its administration, and moral greatness for its end. Let us wipe away all memory of past disputes, so fatal to the development of true progress and true liberty. Frenchmen, let this one cry rise from your hearts:—All for France, by France, and with France!"—HENRI. The French frontier (Swiss), Oct. 9."

THE CAPITULATION OF SOISSONS.

(AZAMAT-BATUK IN THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE" OF OCT. 21.)

AMIENS, Oct. 20.

A JOURNEY through the four northern departments by rail and carriage allowed me to come as near Soissons as was in any way possible without falling into the hands of the victorious German troops. And the nearer I came to the little fortress which had just capitulated the more officers I met released on the signed engagement not to fight any more against Prussia. The siege having been very short, and the fortress very small, these officers knew and remembered almost every detail; and their statements proved so little at variance with one another that any one who had heard them would be enabled to give a pretty full description of the siege and the capitulation, and thus assume the interesting character of a "special correspondent;" whose chief duty consists, as is well known, in describing very picturesquely things which he has never seen.

It would appear from what I thus learned that the real investment of Soissons began much later than was generally supposed. Although the Germans had shown themselves under the walls of the fortress as early as the middle of September, it was only at the beginning of this month that all communication with the country was actually cut off. Up to that time the road to Chauny, north-west of the town, was at all events quite practicable, and both goods and travellers managed to get safely in and out of the town. The Governments had, however, not taken any measures for the defence of the place. In fact, the fortress seems to have been quite forgotten by them, and since the catastrophe of Sedan the garrison had not received a single order or information from anybody. "We felt ourselves just as isolated and unprotected as a cutlet must feel itself when it lies on a plate and is about to be swallowed by a hungry traveller," said to me a released mobiot officer. Supposing even that the Government at Tours, busy with the formation of the so-called Army of the Loire, could not have done anything for Soissons, Amiens, and Rouen might have done something, as also the authorities entrusted with the defence of the North. An attack upon the troops engaged in the investment might, perhaps, not have saved the fortress, but would certainly have improved the moral state of its garrison, and exercised a good influence upon the population, which is now to furnish the new forces for the defence of France.

Nothing having been done in this respect, the fate of the fortress was decided, and the bombardment which destroyed half the town was but a wanton expenditure of ammunition on the part of the Germans. Instead of life and property on the part of the French, in the night of August three batteries (the 12th, 14th, and 16th) formed from the Mobiles of the department of the Nord, came to completes the garrison, whose chief commander was an infantry lieutenant-colonel, De Noue, and whose artillery was commanded by a chef d'escadron of the name of Roques. The whole available forces were brought to 5,000 men on paper, or 4,000 in reality with about 130 guns of the most various kinds and calibres, the majority being old smoothbores, having no farther range than 900 metres. The really useful pieces of artillery, some twenty-five in number, were taken on the middle of August and transported to Metz for the armament of the forts then in process of construction there. There was plenty of ammunition; but the siege having been expected to lay long, and hopes being entertained of a rescue from without, the authorities of the place urged the commandant to use their ammunition but very lavishly. In fact, the orders with reference to these matters were so strict that only a few shots per cannon were allowed a day; and so when the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg triumphantly entered the capitulated fortress last Sunday, there were still something like 20,000 cannon balls in store. This is, perhaps, the most striking illustration of the difference which exists between old and contemporary France. In 1814 Mortier having entrusted to Moreau the defence of Soissons with only 1,000 men and four guns, and the place attacked by the combined corps of the Russians under Wintzengerode, and the Prussians under Bülow, the latter general, who had even wanted to bring Moreau before a court-martial and to shoot him. Now 5,000 men with 130 guns held out only four days, and think themselves thoroughly justified in their capitulation. And other people seem to think so too! "Les âges se suivent, mais ne se ressemblent pas."

It must not be thought, however, that it was the garrison who were unwilling to make a defence. Everything shows that they did their best, but the commander of the fortress and the military council formed by him lost their heads under the pressure of the civil population, which preferred safety to glory. Great part of the fortress consisting of the Mobiles of the town, the authorities were under the constant pressure of the families of the soldiers engaged on the ramparts and about fifty citizens having been killed in their houses during the bombardment, the commanders felt themselves obliged to sign the capitulation, notwithstanding the willingness of the soldiery to continue the struggle. Two breaches, opened on Saturday, gave additional force to the arguments of the civilians.

At about 4 P.M. on Saturday an order was given to cease firing on all the ramparts, and the artillerymen went quietly to their supper. Nothing positive about the capitulation was then known, although rumours of it were already circulating; for a German colonel had been seen to pass through the town as a parliamentaire and enter the commandant's residence. It appears that he must have returned after midnight, for no one saw him on his way back. The next morning the garrison learned that a capitulation had been signed, and that at 2 P.M. the Grand Duke would make his entry. Although the conditions of the capitulation were rather more favourable than on any previous occasion, the news was very badly received by the garrison, and especially by its officers, whose opinion of the subject had not been asked. A number of artillerymen invaded some place where a considerable amount of wine and spirit had been stored, got rather the worse for drink, and declared their intention of not submitting to the capitulation; indeed, they would have given up the place the moment the Germans entered it. This declaration reduced the commandant and the population to despair, and suggested to the former the necessity of making a due report of the circumstances to the Duke. Orders were therefore issued that the garrison should march out on to the glacis at 2 P.M. and be at once sent on to Laon; the officers having, as on the former occasions, to a sign at engagement not to take up arms again if they wished to retain their liberty. Of some forty officers two-thirds signed, while one-third preferred to go as prisoners to Germany. One of the Mobile officers asked the Grand Duke that the officers might be allowed to go to the same places as the soldiers, in which case none of the officers would desire to be set at liberty. "No," answered the Grand Duke, who seems to have only a very moderate knowledge of French: "officiers ici, soldats ici," pointing with his finger to two different corners of the room. "Même place chamais."

The number of prisoners made by the Prussians on this occasion amounted to almost the original strength of the garrison, for not more than 100 men were killed during the four days' bombardment. The town itself had no particular burden to bear; for in consideration of the destruction already created, no requisitions were imposed upon it by the capitulation. Soissons has only to keep and lodge a German garrison 1,200 strong, and if this number be increased without the town giving cause for it, the additional soldiers will be supported by the Germans themselves.

The commandant and his military council did not think it advisable to remain in France, but preferred to go as prisoners to Germany; thinking probably that when the war is over they will find it more easy to justify the capitulation; the opinion of every one who took part in the defence now being that the place could have held out for several days longer. It must be borne in mind, however, that the German officer who visited the commandant on Saturday declared that if the capitulation were signed at once terms would be very easy: no contribution would be demanded and all the officers would preserve their arms and baggage; that is to say, they would be allowed to capitulate with all the honours of war. On the other hand, it was declared that, should the defence be prolonged, and the Germans forced to make an assault, the garrison would be treated very differently. At the same time attention was called to the circumstance that on the neighbouring hills a battery of large mortars had been just established and was sure to demolish within a day or two the northern part of the town which remained as yet comparatively safe. These arguments proved to be decisive; and out of 22,000 Germans who formed the besieging force some 15,000 marched at once back to Paris, whence they had come, 5,000 remained at Soissons, and 3,000 convoyed the prisoners to Laon. All this was done on the same day; after a little rest and refreshment and a triumphal entry into the fortress.

The behaviour of the German troops on this occasion seems to have been quite irreproachable, according to the statements of all the French officers I saw; and I am glad to be able to give here their statement, at the risk that these gentlemen who protested against my not speaking kindly enough of the German troops may think I do so out of regard for their blame or praise.

AZAMAT-BATUK.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
882	Wennington, Davis	July 10
812	Evening Star, Watson	July 13
1151	Corra Linn, Lamont, M. Nusserwanjee	July 16
1436	Adriatic, Taylor	July 23
970	Mindora	July 29
1054	Zelica	July 30
797	Birmah, Pearse	Aug. 5
	Genti, Irvine	Aug. 6
1053	Green Jacket, Krogh	Aug. 15
1164	Alpine, Barrill	Aug. 16
1212